MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

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OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AS the Chinese year is drawing to an end, the government is more acutely feeling a financial stringency. Many are predicting that unless it secures a loan of approximately $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 before the ushering in of the new year, the government may collapse financially. Others are fearing that there will be numerous mutinies or local disturbances when the soldiers whose pay has been in arrears for many months are unable to send money back home or have no cash to purchase food and clothing for themselves during the settlement days. In view of all this, there is no wonder that Minister of Finance Chow is reported by the press to have expressed to the President his intention to resign from his present position—which is really difficult to hold in a country like China where the difference of more than $200,000,000 a year between the income and the expenditure has to be made up by loans and where it is almost next to impossible to float domestic loans successfully. It would be perfectly correct to call the Minister of Finance the Loan Minister, for after attending to matters of loan-making he has little time left to study the financial affairs of the country. The duty of the Chinese Minister of Finance is certainly by no means pleasant. In addition to the unpleasantness of loan-making, he has to meet legions of official creditors, especially military officers, who call at his office every day for their back pay and politely tell them: "I am very sorry that there is no money for you." If his creditors are reasonable, they will be satisfied with this answer. Otherwise they refuse to leave and keep on bothering him, making sarcastic remarks. No matter who is Minister of Finance the situation is equally hopeless. On several occasions in the past there was every appearance that the government would not be able to pass the settlement days without facing

bankruptcy, but in the end it passed those critical times intact. Whether the government will be able to perform the same feat this time remains to be seen during the next thirty days.

DESPITE the odds against him, Minister Chow, it must be said, has been doing well. Since his assumption of office, he has been able somehow to pull the government through financially. Realizing the fact that the task of handling Chinese finances is too big for him alone to perform, he was wise enough to have invited the assistance of Liang Shih-yi, and appointed him Director-general of the National Loan Bureau. With Mr. Liang's help he was able to place on the market the Ninth Year Short Term Domestic Loan of $60,000,000 for the improvement of the monetary market by the redemption of all the depreciated notes issued by the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications. If he can succeed by the end of January 1921 in raising the moratorium at Peking he will undoubtedly render a great service to the country. This act alone will make his financial administration popular and will benefit a large number of people. Before he was sure of the success of his project to raise the moratorium through the issue of the Ninth Year domestic loan, he was confronted with another problem of equal importance. Three weeks ago he discovered that there were no funds available to meet the interest payment for the First Year 6 percent national loan which fell due on December 1st.. Over $110,000,000 bonds of the loan were issued, the annual interest for which is $6,600,000. Before the end of November, the Ministry of Finance had to find $3,300,000. It was no easy task. Supreme efforts were exerted to raise the fund. Fortunately the Chinese banks came to the Ministry's assistance and put up the money so that the government could meet coupon payments. In consequence, the announcement by the Ministry of Finance to the effect that arrangements were completed to cash coupons on date due appeared in the press on November 26. Only a few people knew how much hard work was behind this little announcement, said an official of the Ministry. The trouble with the First Year national bonds is that they do not possess a regular loan service fund as the Third and Fourth Year national loans do. But in spite of the inadequacy in this respect, the government has been able to meet coupon payments regularly and without failure since the flotation of the loan almost eight years ago. If Minister Chow had failed to secure the needed funds for the interest payment of the loan and had been obliged to announce the postponement of the interest payment, values of the other government bonds would have dropped considerably and it might be difficult to issue new domestic loans in the future, to say nothing of the sure failure of the Ninth Year domestic loan. It is, however, problematical whether he will be able to secure enough money to enable the government to pass the old year peacefully now that the International Consortium has definitely informed the Chinese government that it has not a cent for administrative loans although it is willing to consider advances to the Hukwang railway loan on condition that the wine and tobacco revenue or its equivalent will be used as additional security against such advances.

INTERFERENCE by the Diplomatic Body at Peking in the management of Russian affairs in China which has been devolved upon the Chinese government after the withdrawal of the recognition of the Russian Minister and the Consular officers in this country is being deeply resented by the Chinese people of all classes. In demanding international participation in the organizations which the Chinese government has set up to look after Russian interests the Diplomatic Body, according to well-informed Chinese at Peking, is merely trying to take away more sovereignty from China. The Chinese press is full of comments on the subject which tend to create a general anti-foreign feeling. While the League of Nations, some of the Chinese newspapers write, is not yet dead, official representatives from the Western countries which are promoters of the League are unnecessarily interfering in Chinese domestic affairs although their duty is supposed to be to see that the interests of their own nationals trading or residing in China are protected. Other newspapers characterized the Peking diplomats as dictators of Chinese affairs and considered them no better than their militarists. From the reply of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is published elsewhere in this issue, it appears that the Diplomatic Body in its note of November 18 made a number of demands upon the Chinese government with regard to Russian interests. What those demands were it is difficult to say since the text of the Diplomatic Body's note was not published in the press while the reply of the Foreign Ministry was. But it is easy to guess their nature by reading carefully Dr. Yen's reply.

CONSIDERABLE interest has been aroused in North China by an article from Roger S. Greene (former American Consul General at Hankow and now head of the Rockefeller Foundation in China) on the Russian question which appeared in *The Peking Leader* on December 8. Mr. Greene's article, in the words of a Chinese editor, shows that there are some foreigners whose sense of fairness and impartiality has not yet been lost following the

advancement of material civilization. As it contains more than an average interest, it is here reproduced in full.

The dignified letter of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Diplomatic Corps of Peking which appeared in the *Leader* for Sunday, December 5, dealing with the attitude of the Chinese government towards Russian residents of China, must fill the impartial foreign reader with mingled emotions, admiration at the calm and reasonable statement of China's case, and mortification and amusement at the absurd position in which the Diplomatic Body has placed itself. One cannot but wonder what was the reason which impelled these professional students of international law and experts in diplomatic usage to interfere in this question. Was it regard for the general principle of the sanctity of international law, whether embodied in written treaties or accepted from long usage in relations between states? It would not appear that this was the motive, for we have yet to hear of united protests from the Diplomatic Corps against the many violations of China's rights which were committed in the past by the imperial Russian government, nor against the many flagrant instances of the occupation of Chinese territory by armed forces of more than one of the nations which joined in this protest. Furthermore, the Russian people have had treaties with other nations than China, treaties which provide for peace and friendship, and for the maintenance of commercial relations. Have these treaties been observed with the same nice scrupulousness that is now required of China? The United States and the leading nations of Europe have prohibited commercial relations between their people and the people of Russia. Not content with this, and in spite of their lack of sympathetic understanding of Russian conditions in former times, and their abysmal ignorance of the present situation, due to their policy of non-intercourse, they have ventured to dictate to the Russian people which set of leaders and what form of government they should choose. They have given aid and comfort to the enemies of Russia. Without declaring war against the Russian government or against the Russian people they have invaded Russia with armed forces, causing the wounding and death of thousands of Russians, who undoubtedly considered that they were fighting in defense of their fatherland. It is not pertinent here to do more than refer to the stupidity of this policy which has undoubtedly done more than any other one thing to strengthen the Soviet government and to accentuate through the creation of a state of foreign and civil war the worst features of the Bolshevik regime. Is the diplomatic protest due to friendship for the Russian people as a whole? The blockade of European Russia, which has brought suffering and death to millions of unoffending Russian people, at the same time strengthening the hands of their Bolshevik despots, does not seem to indicate the existence of such friendship. Is it concern for the adherents of a reactionary regime who have been trying to make China a base of operations for their civil war, the party which has more than once violated China's frontier with armed force? We have lately heard how remnants of the forces of this party have been openly attacking Chinese troops at Urga. We can hardly expect that any of the protesting diplomats would have shown much consideration to this element if their countries had been in China's position. We can probably assume that the action was not in support of any protests that Mr. Yourin's mission may have made or may be contemplating on behalf of the more radical elements in Russia. Indeed we read in to-day's paper that the Russian Far Eastern Republic is prepared to relinquish the extraterritorial rights of Russian subjects in China. What are the special conditions here which led the Diplomatic Body to protest against the action of the Chinese government, taken to meet an acknowledged emergency, when the officers charged by the former Russian government with the discharge of certain functions had lost their representative character and were disowned by those in actual power in Russia, whom China, following the lead of the other powers, still hesitates to recognize as the *de facto* government? It is difficult to find any other special circumstances than the fact of China's weakness, which makes it possible for foreign diplomats to take with impunity such action as they have taken in this case in a matter outside their competence, and if we look further for the motive is it possible to discern any other than fear that if China should successfully maintain her position, the coming may be hastened of the time when China may regain some of the sovereign rights which she has lost and may do away with some of the special privileges of foreign governments and individuals in China which, we must all admit, complicate very seriously the task of establishing and maintaining a strong government in this country? But some will say, look at the unfortunate results of Chinese control over the concessions formerly held by the enemy states of Germany and Austria, concessions in which citizens of the protesting nations have certain vested rights. While the extent of the injury done by Chinese control seems to some to have been exaggerated, it is well to remember that in at least one concession the administration of which has been unfavorably criticized, many of the foreign residents, distrusting the Chinese authorities, have refused to pay any taxes for municipal purposes. How much in the way of maintenance of public improvements can be expected under such circumstances, and would even a well-founded suspicion of corruption in municipal government be regarded as sufficient excuse for non-payment of taxes in other countries? Doubtless some of the actions taken or proposed by the Chinese government may have impaired certain foreign-vested rights. Here would be just ground for protest and for notification to the Chinese government that any action taken towards the Russian government and people must not be allowed to impair the treaty rights of other foreigners. Our professional diplomats, however, give a very subordinate place to this matter which does affect their nationals, and by allowing themselves to speak on matters which did not concern them, but were for China and Russia to settle between themselves, have beclouded the issue and have thereby lessened the effectiveness of any representations that they may make strictly on behalf of their own nationals. It is a great misfortune for foreign interests in this country that there were not in the diplomatic body a few men with sufficiently detached and impartial vision and with sufficient sense of humor to prevent this complacent display of the weakness of Western diplomacy in China.

THE memory of the business man who looked down upon information as beneath his attention still lingers. There is in a Far Eastern port one such man who boasts that in ten years he has not read a book. In the good old days, we are told, a man could do business on the natural sense and shrewdness he had, without surrounding himself with a dictionary, two or three encyclopedias, a dozen trade reports, and an assortment of magazines. It is suspected that such good old days as these never existed for any sort of trade; and it is as certain as rain during a Shanghai winter that these days do not exist now for the foreign trader. It is not, of course, necessary to be as full of information as the man who was heard explaining to a gathering of illiterate friends that Al Fresco is a movie actor; but some intelligent attention to the facts and events of the world is one of the first requirements for the man who wishes to be successful in foreign business. At the National Foreign Trade Convention in San Francisco last May the librarian of the National City Bank told this story: A business house in the United States decided that there ought to be a market for portable houses in the devastated regions of France. A shipment was made ready at once and, in course of time, reached the docks in New York. While this shipment was waiting to be put aboard ship a steamer arrived from France bringing a man who knew conditions there, and who also knew the head of the business house that was shipping the houses. He informed the shippers that wooden structures are forbidden by law in the part of France to which the portable houses were being sent. The houses were sent back to the American factory and one more man was convinced that information is a valuable part of a business man's equipment. There are as many similar stories about China as there are Ameriean corporatiôns doing business in this part of the world. There is, for instance, the classic of the man who brought out a cargo of suspenders for sale in the interior of China. He had made the usual calculation. There were two hundred million men in China whose trousers demanded holding up. He went further. He recalled that somewhere he had read that Chinese ladies go in for the same style, and his hopes rose. There were not two hundred million but the full four hundred million pairs of trousers to be hitched up by his trusty device. He rushed his shipment out, and according to the latest news it is still unsold. But the story does more than illustrate the point; it shows that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing. The man who looks down upon information, who fails to make it his business to find out about the country he is trying to do business with, who despises the year book and the encyclopedia, who refuses to read the magazines, is a poor risk, and the short life of his Shanghai business agency is a hindrance to his more intelligent countrymen who are building up American business in China. A man may be able to sell peanuts at a county fair, trusting to his native shrewdness and general sense; but the man who tries to do business on the other side of the world will find that it pays to be informed. Also, a Chinese merchant may be able to sell cotton grown in the next province, but when he tries to do business with America he will find that information pays; for its a poor rule that won't work both ways.

American Red Cross Building Famine Relief Highway in Shantung

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE American Red Cross is building a million dollar highway in Shantung under the direction of John Earl Baker, Adviser to the Ministry of Communications, as a measure to relieve the famine suffering population of that province. Plans are being formulated to construct over 500 miles of road, provided the right of way can be secured, and at the same time save a tenth of a million people from starvation for the next six months. Mr. Baker, in an interview, declared that the American people could erect no better monument of their friendship for China than the construction of this useful artery of communications,

The noble and unselfish motive for the undertaking of this huge task is revealed in the following assurance which the American Red Cross has of its own accord given to General Tien Chung-yu, Military and Acting Civil Governor of Shantung: "The Red Cross will cease its operations in this district not later than July 1, 1921, and as much sooner as conditions may warrant, or at any earlier date upon the request of the authorities of Shantung Province, whereupon it will yield the highway unconditionally to the exclusive ownership and use of the people of Shantung."

A gift of 500,000 gold dollars to be available in instalments of $100,000 per month has been made by the American Red Cross and it will amount to $850,000 silver at the present rate of exchange. To this grant from the national headquarters, various organizations and private persons have added their donations. A relief society in the Philippines has given 100,000 Pesos or nearly $70,000 silver. And the Standard Oil Company of New York has given $25,000 silver. It is likely, said Mr. Baker, that the fund available for the China Famine Relief Operation of the American Red Cross will approximate a million dollars.

"The China Famine Relief Operation of the American Red Cross," he explained, "is to be distinguished from the work of individual local chapters in China of the Red Cross. For example, the funds raised by the Peking Chapter have been either expended

under the direction of the United International Famine Relief Society at Peking or have been turned over to that organization. The local chapter in Tientsin has merged its efforts with those of the international relief organization there. The Shanghai chapter, it is understood, has acted similarly. But the China Famine Relief Operation is separate and distinct."

Early in September the American Minister, Charles R. Crane, recalled Mr. Baker, cabled to his personal friend in America, H. P. Davison, of the firm of Morgan and Company, who at that time held a high position in the national organization of the Red Cross, setting forth the famine situation in China. The response was the allocation of half a million gold dollars for China famine relief. Emmett W. White, manager of the Foreign and Insular Divison of the American Red Cross, who was then on his way to the Far East for an extended trip among the various local chapters, was consequently instructed to come to China immediately and report conditions. Arriving in Peking on October 10, he was at once put in contact with the leading personages connected with various relief organizations. As a result, he decided that the American Red Cross would do well to take a given area and organize the work of relief within limits from top to bottom and at the same time encourage the formation, then under way, of a committee of co-operation which should assign and delimit the area to be cared for by societies similar to the Red Cross. In consultation with Minister Crane and others of the American community, he suggested the appointment of Mr. Baker, then chairman of the Peking chapter, as director of the operation which was to be attempted. This appointment was confirmed by the national headquarters and application was made to the United International Relief Society for an area, with the suggestion that the locality marked by the line from Tehchow through Lingching to Tungchang and the adjacent region be the area. This application was favorably received and the preliminaries towards effective work were immediately begun.

"The Red Cross," continued Mr. Baker, "has stipulated that works of construction should be the basis of its method of distributing relief. Because of the peculiar suitability of dirt moving for labor of this sort, it was first thought that the entire effort might be expended upon the rehabilitation of a portion of the Grand Canal, but objection from political as well as financial sources made this impossible and the crying needs of all China for highways turned attention towards road-construction. It was planned therefore to build a highway throughout the length of the area assigned.

"To undertake the work the following departments in my organization have been created: engineering with K. C. Weedin, of Frazar and Company, as chief engineer; accounting with William M. Cornwell, principal of the Peking School of Commerce, as auditor; and relief and commissary with Dr. F.F. Tucker, chief of the Tehchow Hospital, as superintendent. On the advisory committee, I have secured the consent of Minister Crane; Roger S. Greene, head of the Rockefeller Foundation in China; Dr. J. H. Ingram, of the American Board Mission at Peking, to act as members, A. C. Grimes, of the Union Business Agency, has been designated as shipping agent at Tientsin, and Miss Hartley Embrey, food chemist of the China Medical Board, is acting as dietitian. In addition to these, a large number of other volunteer workers are giving part or all of their time to the work either in the field or in the Peking office. Several engineers from abroad, who happen to be in the Far East, have come to China and are donating their services. Many members of the American Legation Guard and officers and enlisted men from the U. S. Fifteenth Infantry in Tientsin have requested the opportunity and been granted the privilege of assisting as construction foremen and as store-keepers in the field.

"At present there are no salaried members of the staff except two stenographers and a few skilled Chinese foremen. Commodious office quarters in Peking have been donated by the firm of Fearon and Daniel, the office furniture has been loaned by the Chinese furniture dealers. A large number of those who have volunteered are able to speak Chinese, but the inability of others is being remedied by volunteer interpreters from the Yen Ching University and other schools. It is expected that a large contingent of interpreters from Tsing Hua College will soon be at the disposal of the organization. It is planned to use the services of women in Peking for the routine accounting work. A census was recently taken among the American women in the capitol, and sixty-five have registered as being willing to give a few hours a day. A remarkable spirit of co-operation and desire to serve has been manifested at every juncture."

The anticipated difficulties in securing land for the right of way upon which to construct highways, said Mr. Baker, have been overcome through the energy and ingenuity of General Tien Chung-yu. General Tien pointed out to the Red Cross authorities that not only would the Red Cross fund suffer large inroads if that society attempted to purchase the land but also that such procedure might give rise to suspicion and misinterpretation of the motive. Accordingly, he arranged with the Shantung Famine Relief Society, which is financed largely by the Chinese gentry, to purchase necessary lands according to the specifications of the Red Cross engineers. Three reconnaissances, the writer learned from the director of the operation, were made and as a result, it was decided to build a highway from Tehchow via Enhsien and Hsiatsing to Lingching. This will be the first district. The road is sixty-seven miles long, and is staked as far as Lingching. Quarters for three residences have been established. When work on this road is well under way, additional routes will be planned.

While these preliminaries were being arranged," added Mr. Baker, "a trial unit of construction was put under way to the east of Tehchow. Here one hundred men were recruited from the needy families and worked under the supervision of a foreman and two gang officers. They were paid with four catties of kaoliang per day, given hot water during the middle of the day, and returned to their homes at night with the day's ration in their bags. On Saturday they were given millet instead of kaloiang. At the end of the three weeks, these men had built 1,200 yards of embankment five feet high, sixteen feet broad at the top, with a good crown and the side slope 1½ to 1. The stretch has also been maintained under heavy cart traffic during this period. Based on this, the cost of the highway per mile will not be in excess

of $600 silver, but it cannot be expected that in the cold weather when the frost must be contended with and when the highway has reached a long distance from the base necessitating the allocation of a large proportion of men to transport work, that this average cost can be maintained. It is planned to transport supplies from the base at Tehchow to the front by means of wheel-barrow thereby affording employment to additional men.

"The engineering part of the work is more a matter of organization than of engineering skill, for the country is level and the course of the road has been marked for centuries. The work of the chief engineer deals largely with reconnaissance, decision upon new roads and general supervision. The line from Tehchow to Lingching will be divided into ten divisions, each under a division engineer. Each of these divisions will be divided into sections of one or two miles under the supervision of a native foreman. Under the direction of Dr. Tucker, the recruiting department has for some time been examining the villages in the most famine stricken portion of this section and registering the names of the most needy families. Quotas are then drawn from each of these villages which appoint own headmen and cooks. These gangs are then instructed to report to a designated division headquarters where each man is given a zinc tag bearing a consecutive number and the gang itself is given a consecutive number. This gang is then assigned to a section where it makes its headquarters. Foremen and division engineers thereupon become responsible for the regularity and industry of these gangs. No tolerance is to be shown to shirkers. Nor is it anticipated that much difficulty will be experienced. On the preliminary section the discharge of three men in the early days of the work was salutary upon the morale of the entire force. The men quickly discovered that it was a dangerous business to monkey with their food'. To discharge a man is almost equivalent to condeming his whole family to death.

"The method of payment was one of the most troublesome problems to solve. It will be noted that we pay each man alike. What happens in the case of a man having ten dependents compared with a man having only two dependents? It was suggested to pay according to the number of dependents. This was rejected as sure to lead to abuse and to cause feeling in the labor groups. It was next suggested to pay each man separately, but to distribute relief to families in the villages as a separate matter. This was rejected as being merely a subterfuge for the first proposal. It was next suggested to pay the men equally but to finance a separate society to be organized to distribute relief to families according to need and numbers. Rejected because it was open to the same abuses as those named above and was in reality the same thing. These plans were all submitted to the consideration of a thoughtful group of Chinese living in the territory but themselves not in need. These men made the point that if a man had been blessed with a large family he should not expect to be blessed in addition by receiving extra food for them. (I do not know whether the thought in the back of their heads was that by letting the extra numbers die off, all men were being treated most equally.) This organization finally came to the conclusion that there is no perfect plan—merely more or less practical plans. They made the distinction between the dispensing of charity through direct gifts and the dispensing of it through the providing of work. The Red Cross, they said, is dispensing its charity through the provision of work. Therefore, it should stick to the work basis, meaning equal pay for equal work. *Vox populi vox Dei.* And so we have chosen this plan.

"With the advice of the dietitian, Miss Embrey, a standard ration for each person for one day—two meals a day, according to the usual practice of country-people, is being worked out, consisting of bread containing .70 catty of wheat, corn or kaoliang and .30 catty of yellow soy bean or peanut, and of soup containing .056 catty (or 30 per cent) of yellow soy bean, .056 catty (30 per cent) of millet, .075 catty (40 per cent) of corn or kaoliang, and .019 catty of vegetables. With this balanced ration as basis, daily issues to the cooks for each gang on a division will be prepared in advance in the division store located at the headquarters of the division engineer. Receipts will be given by the cook for these issues by means of a special prepared chop. Every two weeks a half of each gang will be given two days vacation during which time they will be allowed to return home with the supplies for their families which will similarly be prepared in advance. The gang boss will receipt for this issue in the same manner. In all cases the division engineer will certify as to the regularity of the procedure and the presence of the men upon the work during the period accounted for. Regular store procedure with issue notes and other accounting forms has been prepared along the line recently adopted by the accountants of the Chinese Government Railways. It is certain that under all these safeguards the danger of supplies going astray is reduced to the minimum.

"Taking on the average the food ration adopted costs about $70 a ton or 4.2 cents per catty. At this rate the cost of food per working man will be about 7.5 cents per day. Allowing four dependents each a half ration makes the total cost of the family 22.5 cents a day, assuming that they will be able to make their own arrangements for fuel. It is too early to estimate how long free transportation of foodstuffs is to continue and how great a proportion of that which is coming in by water will be carried by the U. S. Army transport (without charge). But it seems safe to assume that out of the million dollars silver, which is in sight and expected, that not more than $250,000 will be consumed by transportation, cost of fuel, tools and living expenses of workers in the field. With $750,000 left, 3,333,000 family day rations may be purchased. Assuming that the relief period will continue for 200 days, about 17,000 families or 85,000 persons can be provided for."

An interesting problem is offered in the attempt to estimate how much highway mileage can be constructed by the labor force contained in the 17,000 families. If 100 men in three weeks build a highway two thirds of a mile long, how many miles of highway can be constructed by 17,000 men in six months? Mr. Baker refused to work out this problem to an answer for the reason, as he stated, that the additional highway is to be 20 feet wide instead of 16 feet which was the width of the preliminary section and that the effect of the

frost is entirely problematical and further that as larger and larger numbers of men are assigned to the work of transporting food, relatively smaller proportions will be left for highway construction. Further he stated that when the first section of the highway is done, it is proposed to do the hauling over that section in Chinese carts provided with broad tired wheels. These wheels are being constructed at present and the use of them upon the highway, Mr. Baker believed, will serve the dual purposes of demonstrating to the Chinese the effectiveness of the broad tires in carrying heavy loads over soft ground and at the same time rolling the newly constructed highway into a good condition.

One of the large problems connected with the entire work undertaken, Mr. Baker believed, is that of a regular supply of food for delivery at the base store at Tehchow. While large purchases have been made in Tientsin and Manchuria, there is the great difficulty in landing these supplies at Tehchow due to the shortage of railway equipment, both cars and locomotives. The winter season, in Mr. Baker's opinion, is always one of car shortage. The traffic of the Chinese Government Railways is almost entirely composed of agricultural products and of coal, both of which tend naturally to move in the greatest volume during the cold weather and at the close of the harvest. This year, Mr. Baker stated, is no exception to the rule, but the condition is aggravated by the famine which has stimulated an extraordinary grain movement. The Ministry of Communications, in the face of its evident poverty, have very courageously made shipments of food for the famine relief purposes free of charge. All of the relief societies are shipping in food. The Red Cross, according to Mr. Baker, must take its turn with the rest. There is also the practical certainty that large quantities of grain are coming in for purely commercial purposes. In Mr. Baker's opinion, this fact is not entirely unfortunate. There is a very considerable proportion of the population which at present, he said, is able to purchase its own food supply who would not be able to do so in a few months if it were not for the fact that food prices are being kept at a reasonable level because of free transportation. Further, all of the operations of the Red Cross up to December 1 were carried on by means of food purchased at Tehchow at prices no higher than those ruling in Manchuria—cost of insurance and mere handling being allowed for.

"In addition to the humantarian effect of saving 85,000 people," concluded Mr. Baker, who appears to have the whole problem of relieving the famine suffering population in the area assigned by means of work at his finger's tip, "I feel that the highways which will be constructed in the course of the winter will have a tremendous moral effect in several directions. Of course, they will stand as a monument of American friendship for the Chinese people. It has a greater significance in that it signifies that there are no barriers of boundary of racial differences which stand in the way of help being rendered to the needy by those more fortunately situated. But I look for the principal effect to be found upon the Chinese people themselves. The highway will be a useful artery of commerce bringing in traffic to the railways with which it connects and carrying back comfort, luxury, greater understanding and unity. But it will serve more to discover for themselves the immense latent power of the Chinese people if merely organized for a useful purpose. Every winter these same 17,000 men will be idle awaiting the spring. They will be eating food—hereafter we trust of their own growing. They will eat no more if during the successive winters they were to band themselves together for works of public improvement. Suppose for example that 150 miles of highway are constructed this winter. Another winter could see the area between the Grand Canal and the Tientsin-Pukow Railway north of the Yellow river gridironed by highways as well as any state in Europe or America. One or two more winters could see the Grand Canal entirely rehabilitated while a fifth or sixth would see the Yellow river so banked that for decades this region would be safe from floods. Multiply the work of the men in this small area by the number of similar areas in the province of Shangtung alone, and that province single-handed could build the earthwork for all the railways now contracted for in China within the space of perhaps five years. China looks back upon the achievement of the Grand Canal and the Great Wall as examples of powers of organization. She may look forward to duplicating those feats without distress to her people if she catches the lesson to be learned from the work which is now going forward under the American Red Cross in Shangtung."

Peking, December 11, 1920.

What is the Consortium?

BY UPTON CLOSE

ANY intelligent criticism of the Consortium, in its aspect of functioning, the only aspect which justifies its existence, must be based upon the critic's conception of what the Consortium really is. Nor can the ideals of its chief promotor, Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, reiterated with so much emphasis in China, in Japan and in America, be taken as convicting evidence. The actual product of Mr. Lamont's energy and vision may be as far from his original ideal as the Treaty of Versailles from President Wilson's Fourteen Points.

Therefore, the question is, what are the inner aims actuating the Consortium, and directing its policy in regard to the ostensible purpose of its creation—to lend money to China upon sound security and assured interest, and in such a manner as to make every dollar tell for the material development of the country and the uplift of its people? The writer tabulates below a few of the interpretations which have been placed upon the Consortium, with what appears to him to be the logical policy of the Consortium toward the Chinese government in each hypothetical case. He trusts he will not be held responsible for at least all of these various constructions and misconstructions of the aims of those who control the Consortium.

First, there is the theory, not by any means without adherents, and gaining ground, it would seem, that the Consortium is simply a scheme of Great Britain, Japan and France to hoodwink Uncle Sam and prevent him from getting too much financial interest and influence in China until these nations recover from the position of inability to compete with America financially which they find themselves to be in temporarily. If this be the true *raison d'etre* of the Consortium, its procedure will logically be one of pure obstructionism—to so hedge itself about with

unacceptable, unenforceable and impractical conditions that loan negotiations between itself and the Chinese government will run no peril of coming to a head before the expiration of the five-year pact between the national groups and governments involved.

Second, there is the conception, which the remarks of Mr. Lamont and other promoters of the plan have apparently fostered, that the Consortium is a missionary organization for the betterment of Chinese life which "doesn't care a rap whether or not it ever lends a cent to China"—in fact would much prefer that China buck up and determine to work out her own salvation with her own money. It is difficult for the common man to believe that hard-headed financiers, the busiest men and most highly-paid men in the world, would devote so much time and energy to a scheme, the prime motive of which is schoolmastering China into bearing her own responsibilities, and which, only as an undesirable alternative, provides for the reluctant entrance upon business engagements with the Republic. Mr. Lamont may have overspoken himself (if we may coin the phrase) in his effort to convey to the Chinese an idea of the independent spirit which the financiers expect to maintain in the negotiations. However, if it be true that the Consortium is an idealistic scheme conceived by some Wilson for the purpose of locking the pantry door on the sweets which have been responsible for Republican China's stomachache, and forcing the young gentleman to get out and rustle more hardy food for himself, or, as an alternative, placing himself directly under the benevolent but strict inspection of dietitians who will feed him on the calory system—if this be the true interpretation of the Consortium, then it is pursuing a logical course in insisting on terms which must force the government either to submit to the most abject tutelage or to give up all hope of outside aid.

There is the third interpretation, which is the converse of the first we have cited: that the Consortium was formed not so much to tutor China as to protect her in general from the concession-grabbing schemes of nations which have no respect for the "Open Door," and in particular from victimization by that nation which has made a policy of enslaving her people through the purchase of her leaders. In other words, that the Consortium is a bit of liberal, and particularly of American, statesmanship—a strategic defense laid down in protection of the sacred principle of the "Open Door." If this be the spirit behind the Consortium, it had best temper its conditions, which appear to be beautiful and just enough in theory, with at least enough of the sordidly practical to get itself to functioning, lest the delay bring about its ineffectiveness to attain that for which (upon this theory) it was created.

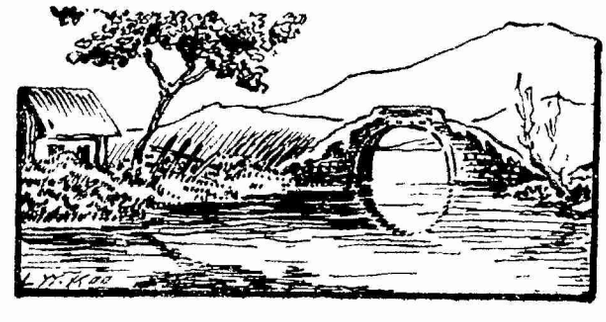
There is still another and a fourth theory of the Consorium which appeals to the writer as being conceived along psychological lines. This is: that it is more the work of financiers, than of statesmen, of business men than of visionaries, and that its primary aim is business in a business way for a business profit. There has been much reiteration of the proposition: "Why should American and European investors wish to place their capital in China when there is so much use for it at home?" The question is unconvincing. "Because," it may be replied, "the profits of investment in China are far larger, the resources of China offer far safer security than can be obtained in America or Europe, particularly the latter, and China offers all the attractions of an unreaped field which the financiers of no country are willing to pass by indefinitely lest it be garnered by a competitor." The Consortium, then, on this theory, is primarily an enterprise of business, not a coup of statesmanship. We do not believe any of its promoters would admit that it is primarily the latter. Yet it is not conducting itself in a businesslike way, and, in fact, boasts itself upon its unbusinesslike demeanor and adherence to abstract principle. No concern coming into China purely to secure itself and promote profit would expect to float industrial loans guaranteed by a strong government without allowing an administration loan to that government to make it strong and, in fact, to guarantee its very existence. We must infer, then, that the Consortium, although primarily a business concern, is at the same time very strongly under the influence of a certain ideal of statesmanship. And we may conclude, therefore, that its mutually irreconciliable dual nature will inevitably bring about its self-defeat, unless it thoroughly casts off the one influence or the other, as did its predecessor of the same name.

Now then, the difficulty about the Consortium, and that which gives opening for and rise to all this theorizing, is that we do not know enough about it—subjectively. We have heard speeches and read pamphlets and newspapersful about it—objectively. We have heard too much about the high ideals of its promoters for the Chinese people and not enough about their working theory.

Evidently, the banks entering into the agreement are mutually bound not to make independent loans for purposes which the Consortium has marked out as its own field. What about loans for purposes outside of this field—an administrative loan, for instance? Are such loans likewise strangled? What are the actual conditions of an advance of money to China, as formulated some weeks ago in New York? Mr. Lamont said, "The Consortium can never become an instrument of great assistance to you unless it can carry on its operations in a country reconciled, united, peaceful." Is the substantive reunification of the country one of the preliminary conditions demanded? Is a lien on the land tax, intimated in the recent note of Finance Minister Chow, and never officially denied, one of the requested securities? If China fails to meet the Consortium demands, are the groups therein bound together strongly enough to absolutely prevent one another from any material investment in China for the period of five years? Why does not the Consortium declare itself, subjectively and plainly, rather than content itself with inane complaints at the criticism levelled at it?

With a thought on the five years' term by which the various group are mutually bound, we conclude. If the Consortium expects its policy to force the evolution of a responsible, honest and stable government in Peking with which it may deal, the term, it appeals to us, should have been fixed at fifty, not five, years.

Peking, December 7.



Demilitarizing Unmilitary China

BY W. S. A. POTT

THE problem of demobilizing China's soldiery has been provoking considerable comment and discussion and is likely to do so for some time to come inasmuch as it is closely bound up with the present complex political situation. Perhaps 'demobilize' is not exactly the correct term to employ with respect to the dissolution of China's army because that army has never yet been mobilized in any proper sense of the word. The troops are hired by the provincial war lords and bear a feudal relation to them, moving with them as their masters appointments change or other circumstances dictate, much as would the members of a personal household. They can-therefore, only be disbanded or discharged. But how to disband them raises questions of desirability and practicability that are of more than passing interest.

It would seem to be a strange paradox that this proverbially pacific and unmilitary country should at the present time have the largest standing army of any country in the world. Incidentally, it would be amusing were, it not pathetic, to note that no nation fears or needs to fear this vast army as it is now trained, equipped and organized. On January 1, 1919, according to statistics compiled as accurately as possible, we are told that there were in all the twenty-one provinces of China, including regular and irregular forces that is, police, constabulary and gendarmes—one million, two hundred thousand men under arms. By August 1, 1920, this number had increased to one million, six hundred thousand-an increase of four hundred thousand or a number equivalent to the entire standing army of Japan. Nor do there seem to be any immediate prospects of a decrease. And yet despite these figures, it is not hard for one living in China to persuade himself that the Chinese are not militaristic. The people still remain as unmilitaristic and peacefully inclined as ever. It has been said that the greatest proof that China is not militaristic lies in the fact that her troops are bringing sorrow to their own countrymen alone and not to the people of any other or neighboring nation. This country is at the moment overrun with an unwelcome military, and the vexing problem of ridding her of such a menace and incubus may with profit be made the subject of some more or less obvious observations.

An idea of the cost of maintaining such a tremendous army and the consequent financial burden which ultimately, and in the last analysis, falls upon the people, if not in actual taxation, at least in loans and the witholding of revenue from other sources for the development of the nation, can be partially gained from the following: The *Peking and Tientsin Times* declared in October that Tsao Kun's army reorganization alone would cost the Central government three millions and Chihli Province two millions. The Provincial Assembly was not consulted in this connection and strenuously opposed these contributions. It was presumed also that Chang Tso-lin's reorganization at that time was going to cost at least a further five million. Yet the Premier admitted that the National Treasury was showing a deficit of eight millions monthly. Again, at an interview last month granted to certain Chinese and foreign newspaper men, the Premier declared that all the military departments of the government were months in arrears. In Szechuen for example, the military governor recently reported to Peking that it would be necessary to use the proceeds from the salt tax to pay off his troops.

Such is the financial burden of supporting China's vast army. That this army should in many cases not be adequately supported and the pay of the troops not be forthcoming causes us no surprise. Mutinies, such as the outbreak in Ichang at the moment of writing, follow as a consequence.

Great, however, as is this expense, it cannot be said to constitute the chief evil arising from China's huge military establishment. The chief evil lies in the fact that the soldiery are the main support of the Tuchun system whose abolition is so much to be desired. The disbandment of troops and the abolition of the Tuchunate are two aspects of the same problem and cannot therefore be separated. In the list of ills which it is customary to diagnose China for, the Tuchun system and the army are mentioned together and given a prominent place. It is obvious, of course, that if the army could be disbanded or reduced to reasonable proportions the death knell of the Tuchun system would be sounded. Theoretically there is nothing wrong with this method of procedure. If the antecedent could be fulfilled the consequent would certainly follow; but few would be so naive as to suppose that the antecedent could be fulfilled. To try to put into effect any plan for reducing China's army, with the present method of government, is, as experience has shown, to delude oneself with the most chimerical of hope. Thus it is now generally recognized that the abolition of the Tuchunate is the condition prerequisite of any diminution of the country's enormous standing army and all the disadvantages it entails.

If the tuchuns should actually and sincerely consent to a substantial decrease of the armed forces of China, which is an unreal condition, even then there would be perplexing difficulties ahead as shown by England's and America's tasks of demobilization after the World War. These difficulties are social and economic in character, arising as they do from the problem of providing employment for the men returned to civilian life. Only as recently as last October Lloyd George told Parliament that there were at the time one hundred and eighty thousand ex-service men in England out of employment, and this is two years after the signing of the Armistice. What China's difficulties in this connection would be can thus be partly conceived; and her trouble with unemployed ex-soldiers would be aggravated by the fact that her soldiers are drawn from the lowest class of the people and would readily turn to lawlessness under the pressure of physical want. The writer has been given on reliable authority the following account of a robber who was an ex-soldier and is now serving his sentence. Being caught in the attempt at an armed robbery of an exchange shop in the International Settlement of Shanghai, the prisoner subsequently described how he had enlisted as a soldier in the Chinese Army in 1909 when he was only a youth of eighteen years. His regiment was disbanded owing to the Revolution of 1911 and the formation of the Republic. A month later he the said he joined Republican Army. In 1918 his unit was sent to Changsha, Honan, and while fighting under General Tsang Kyung-tung in July of this year, he and about six hundred of his fellow soldiers were captured and then interned in Fokien Province. Early in September they were all sent to Canton, where they were given each two dollars, released and placed upon a China Merchant's steamer bound for Shanghai. Upon arrival in Shanghai the prisoner secured casual labor on one of the wharfs, eating and sleeping wherever he could. It was then, he said, that somebody suggested robbing an exchange shop to

which he and two other ex-soldiers who had come with him from Canton agreed. The story of this prisoner, which is an interesting human document, and the fact that there are six hundred of his class dumped on the community of Shanghai provide a significant commentary on the undesirable social and economic effects of a mere disbandment of China's soldiery without some adequate provision for their employment.

It is well, however, to keep distinct, as far as possible, the social and economic difficulties that are sure to arise when China does commence to disband her army from the actual difficulties that now stand in the way of initiating the process. The latter, as has been said, are involved in the Tuchun system. The situation at present is that neither the tuchuns nor their soldiers desire disbandment. As for the tuchuns there has been, to be sure, some talk by themselves about abolishing the Tuchunate. On November 11, Tien Chung-yu, the military governor of Shangtung, came out with a long and virtuous-sounding declaration advocating the abolition of the Tuchunate, making much of the example of Lu Yung-hsiang, who sent out a similar declaration some time ago. Tuchun Tien offers his own resignation as soon as the government shall have arranged with all the other tuchuns to quit. But the other tuchuns are not going to quit and that is precisely the rub. Because of the mutual suspicion and fear no tuchun is willing to call off the game and dismiss his troops.

As for the troops, neither are they any more willing to give up the system and stop soldiering as long as there is a pay-roll. If they were, there would be no problem. Recruited from the coolie class, the average Chinese soldier enjoys the small exemptions and privileges of his calling. He likes being dressed in a little brief authority to swagger and swashbuckle in his own little way, as long as he gets his pay and keep There is a tendency rather to overlook this aspect of the situation and concentrate on the more intelligent and therefore more culpable tuchuns, whereas, if the ignorant but voluntary soldier class of China was itself desirous of ceasing to be soldiers disbandment might begin right away.

In view of the general unwillingness of the tuchuns to give up the Tuchunate and dismiss their troops, and the general unwillingness of the troops themselves to be dismissed, the prospects of an early reduction of China's large armed force are not bright. The question of how this end is to be achieved is another matter. Certainly no mere mandates can promulgate the Tuchun system out of existence nor will any paper demobilization schemes be of any avail. Perhaps there are involved here questions of political development and reform for which a long period of time are necessary.

The future historian of China seeking for an appropriate heading with which to label his chapter on the present period of political confusion and ineffectiveness may call it the "Period of the Growth of the Idea of Decentralization." Whether there is taking place any real development of this idea is a question of fact to be decided, Certainly there are symptoms, albeit feeble and generally unenlightened, of a growing desire in certain quarters for such a change, The activities of students and commercial bodies may be mentioned we may also note the following report of the Peking correspondent of *the China Press* (Oct. 27): "The self-government movement which really aims at government over the provinces, the power of the tuchuns, and at the same time weakening the appointive authority of the Peking government over the provinces, placing the real provincial authority in the hands of the provincial politicians by means of the provincial assemblies, is growing daily in power and is being watched as the most interesting present phase of the political evolution of the country. The delegates of Kiangsu and Honan met in Central Park in the Capital yesterday afternoon and organized the 'All-Provinces Local Self-Government Association' which the popular organizations of all provinces are invited to join." Whether this association did anything or will do anything is a different question. There do seem to be signs of a growing restiveness from which something may eventually come. Until there is some sort of development of political self-consciousness in the provinces or smaller political units, which can have some voice in the affairs of the nation as a whole, the abolition of the Tuchunate and the consequent disbandment of the army would appear far off indeed,—a desideratum and a subject for academic debate, but little more. There is plenty of provincial self-consciousness of a sort that defeats democracy at every turn, —the hypersensitive ingrowing-feeling variety that intensifies itself through distrust of and opposition to other provinces; but the development of healthy autonomous units that will exercise some control over Peking is as yet quite distant. It is risky to predict too freely in the present state of bewildering political intricacies. Many things might happen suddenly and unexpectedly, but we can venture the opinion that until there is some measure of proper decentralization, the genuine demilitarizing of unmilitary China will be more a pious hope than an actual fact.

Who's Who in China

General Chi Hsieh-yuan, Acting Military Governor of Kiangsu.

(齊燮元字撫安)

Governor Chi Hsieh-yuan aged forty, was born in Ning-ho-hsien, Chihli. Having received the Bachelor's degree through the old competitive literary examination, he enrolled in the Peiyang Military Academy and graduated with honors in 1907 from the Artillery Department of that school. In the year 1908 he was appointed drill master on field tactics of the training camp in the 6th Resident Army at Peking, concurrently section and company commander. In 1908 he enrolled at the Lu Tsun University and graduated in the same year with honors. After graduation he was appointed second officer of the 23rd regiment and later promoted to First Deputy Commander and Second Staff-Officer of the Second Division which took part in the Wuchang struggle. Later he was promoted to Second Staff-Officer of the First Division and then to First Staff-Officer. On the same year he was appointed Staff-Officer to the Commander-in-Chief of the South Honan Army. In 1909 he became Chief Staff-Officer to the following: 6th Division, Left Headquarters of the First Army, Defence Commissioner of West Yangtse and later acted in the same capacity to Governor of Kiangsi.

In 1910 he resigned to become Brigadier General of the Fifth Brigade of the reserve forces in the 6th Division, and Brigadier-General of the Eleventh and Twelfth Brigades of Infantry in the same division.

In 1912 he was appointed Field Commander and was awarded the Fourth Order of Merit. In the same year he was promoted to Chief Commander of the 6th Division, concurrently Defence Commissioner of Nanking. In May 1920 he was appointed to assist in the superintending of military affairs of Kiangsu. In October he was appointed Deputy Inspecting Commissioner of the three provinces of Kiangsi, Kiangsu and Anhwei, and was awarded the title of Field Marshall and Third Order of Merit. On the death of Governor Li Shun, General Chi was appointed to his present position.

During his younger days General Chi had a thorough knowledge of the Chinese literature and a love for things military. Because of the condition of unrest in China he gave up the study of Chinese literature and made up his mind to become a military man. At the time Kweichow and Yunnan rose against the Central government, General Chi was Brigadier General of the 12th Brigade in the 6th Division and was ordered to follow his chief to be stationed at Yochow, Hunan. By that time the monarchy intrigue carried on by Yuan Shih-kai was in full swing and General Chi being suspected as opposing the move, was ordered to proceed to the border of Szechuen with his brigade of troops. He was forced to defend because of an attack from Szechuen and Yunnan. However, he drafted the telegram which his commander-in-chief despatched to Yuan Shih-kai, opposing the monarchy movement, and helped to make it a failure. His soldiers kept excellent discipline in this expedition.

Later he was transferred to Nanking to assist the late Governor Li Shun in adjusting the army affairs. Both his work and fame have been growing as time goes on.

Papers on reforms and re-adjustments of the armies of the nation written in his leisure have been presented to the government, and were looked upon favorably by the officials.

As a result of the struggle between the North and South the affairs of the nation have been a turmoil. General Chi in association with the late Governor Li Shun took great pains in trying to bring both sides to peace, and the important factors of the nation are in their sympathy.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

The Consortium and the Japanese

(*The Wall Street Journal*)

Guy M. Walker, the economic writer and an authority on China, says: "The international bankers who have agreed to participate in what is called 'The International Banking Consortium' for the financing of China recently met and organized, but the public has been informed that no loans to the Chinese government will be made until the rival factions have become reconciled and Chinese conditions have been stabilized.

"Such an announcement is equivalent to a declaration that the Consortium intends to do no business. It is equivalent to telling a sick man that when he gets well you will give him a dose of medicine, or telling one who has fallen into a pit that when he gets out of the hole you will be glad to give him help.

"Such an attitude on the part of the Consortium neglects to consider that it is exactly such a program as this, which fits in with the Japanese program, that has created and is keeping alive the civil war. The Japanese at first protested against the Consortium but have at least entered into it reluctantly and with questionable intentions. They may be depended upon to advocate that no loans be made to China by the Consortium until the country is pacified; while on the other hand they will take great pains to prevent the country from becoming pacified and will continue the program that they have been carrying on for five years, which has resulted in the disorganization of the country through the bribery of officials and the financial support and military leadership given to pro-Japanese generals.

"The recent revolution has just driven out of power the ministry that was supported by Japanese money and ten ex-ministers, charged with robbing their departments and leaving them without a dollar, are now refugees in the Japanese Legation in Peking, protected by the power whose willing instrument they were in the plundering and betrayal of their own country.

"The Ministry which is now in power is charged by the Japanese with being pro-American. It is certainly pro-Chinese and anti-Japanese and it contains several noted officials of high character who have been educated in America and who are known to be friendly toward our country. Among the leaders in this Ministry is His Excellency Chow Tse-chi, who twenty years ago was the Chinese Consul-General here in New York City, and who after a long and honorable career, which has established his fame as an honest and incorruptible official, is now for the second time Minister of Finance. He is looking to America for assistance and looking to the Consortium for financial aid for the government that has taken charge after every department had been stripped of its last dollar of funds by the plunderers now hiding in the Japanese Legation.

"The Japanese protested against his appointment as Minister of Finance but were unable to prevent his confirmation. They are now doing everything in their power to prevent the Consortium from making any loans to the government of which he is the financial head. It is rumored now that unless he gets financial support the ministry will fall. The Japanese prevented his appointment a year ago and may naturally be depended upon to do everything in their power to prevent any loan being made by the Con-

sortium to the government while he is Minister of Finance, hoping in this manner to precipitate the fall of this ministry, which is known to be anti-Japanese and friendly to America. It can hardly be believed that the American group can be ignorant of this situation and blind to the possibilities of their refusal to act in the present emergency. If there ever was a time for American leadership to step to the front in China it is now. If ever there was a group of honest and able officials, friendly to the United States and desiring American support, it is the group of officials composing the present ministry.

"What the American group should do is to back the present ministry now when Japan's financial panic makes it almost impossible for her to raise funds for further bribery in China. The American group should furnish the friends of America in China with the funds to clean up, once for all, the bandit bands that have hitherto been supported by Japanese money, and to establish on a firm financial basis the administration of the Chinese Republic in the hands of those who are attempting to model their government after our own.

"There is no man in China who merits American support and backing more than His Excellency, Chow Tse Chi, Minister of Finance. Given the financial support to which he is entitled he is the one man who can be depended upon to put an end to the intolerable conditions that have been existing through the use of Japanese money and to bring about the conditions which the American group at least professes to desire in China.

"If through failure of American support this ministry of our friends should fall, Japanese will proclaim throughout China: See! We told you the Americans would give you no help! Come back to us. We are the only ones who have ever given you any money.' And after that what Chinese official would ever dare to say that he was a friend of America?"

Protection Against Air Forces

From "The Japan Weekly Chronicle" (British)

As already reported, the Japanese military authorities have decided to construct new fortifications on Tsushima island. Lieut.-General Matsui, the Director of the Fortifications Department of the War Office, who had proceeded to that island for inspection purposes, in company with Lieut-General Fukuda, the Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff, returned to Shimonoseki on the night of the 24th ultimo. Interviewed by the *Mainichi,* the Lieut.-General is quoted as having stated that the work of construction had already been started. Although he was not in a position to disclose the particulars of the scheme, he could say that the supposition of some people that on the completion of the new fortifications on Tsushima the Shimonoseki Forts would be abolished was absolutely unfounded. The idea of an imaginary enemy, which was advanced in some quarters in connection with present scheme, was also erroneous. The reason for the construction of fortifications at that place might be sought in the remarkable development which had been made by the various powers of late years in the art of aviation. The Japanese military authorities had come to the conclusion that it was most inadvisable from the point of view of the national defence that aeroplanes of various nationalities should be allowed to fly over the Japan Sea without restriction. This consideration prompted them to conceive the idea of starting the present scheme, in the belief that the existence of fortifications on Tsushima, which was situated midway between Japan and Korea, would have the effect of preventing aeroplanes from flying in that vicinity.

Chinese Press Comment

TRANSLATED BY FRANCIS ZIA

Fundamental Factors Of National Security

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

Self-government involves so much practical work that it is useless to depend on the officials to take a lion's share in the game. The militarists too are absolutely hopeless, their one concern being to fatten their own purse by the reckless appropriation of military funds. The people must therefore take the initiative. We offer three suggestions that are calculated to put an effective check on thievery and robbery as well as on mutiny, in addition to facilitating the task of national defence.

1. *Army Reduction.* With the exception of troops at frontier posts, each province is not to be allowed to maintain more than 10,000 soldiers. No stone is to be left unturned to avoid this limit being exceeded.

2. *Provincial Police.* Each province to pick from its own men the recruits for its police force, whose number should double the troops stationed in the province. The police force should be efficiently trained and placed under the control of just and able men of the same province.

3. *Selected Volunteers.* In densely populated districts there should be organized volunteer corps selected from the ranks of men holding employment and being noted for their intelligence. The regulations of volunteer movements enforced in other countries can be studied with a view to adapting such regulations as answer the specific needs of China. In the aggregate the volunteers should be twice as many as the police.

Should China Enter the International Copyright League?

From the "Shun Chow Jih Pao" (Chinese)

China has been asked to join the International Copyright League which will affect the present position of Chinese publishers in this wise. A Chinese publisher who reprints a foreign book will be charged with the breach of the regulations of the league and and no foreign book can be translated into the Chinese language unless permission has been secured from the original author. While the measures contemplated are intended to widen the scope within which the rights of publishers and authors will receive protection, we have to point out that the present circumstances of the intellectual situation of the country do not warrant the entry of China into the league.

Both in the fields of philosophy and science, China is still in its infancy and, therefore, depends on foreign publications for the dissemination of philosophical and scientific knowledge in the country. If every Chinese reader, regardless of his buying capacity, is expected to buy books at prices fixed by the original publishers, it will be a financial hardship to many and will militate against that spirit of mutual understanding and sympathy which can only come from an unrestricted exchange of learning between the East and West. It is our opinion that in view of the invitation to join the International Copyright League not having received universal acceptance, China should not thrust herself into a

league when the membership is bound to affect China's intellectual advancement—a problem that should evoke international interest inasmuch as China is expected to play a part in making real the ideals of the League of Nations.

The Immediate Concern of Self-Government Advocates

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

The Federation of Self-government Associations has put forth a very strenuous opposition against the appointment of the High Commissioner of the Yangtse and the contracting of loans prior to the abolition of the Tuchunate. Their patriotic enthusiasm is to be admired but they give evidence of a lack of insight into the actual circumstances of the hour which call for the solution of one or two problems of the most momentous importance because reconstruction is difficult when the main obstacles are still in the way.

The greatest source of alarm comes at present from mutiny as a result of accumulation of arrears of outstanding pay due to the soldiers. When mutiny occurs, not only do the people suffer from serious disasters but foreign intervention will come under the plea of affording protection to foreign subjects and property. It is not possible that mutiny can be suppressed by the mere elimination of the title of Tuchun for the forces which make the Tuchuns so detestable still remain. The soldiers must be paid off and if a loan can be secured on terms which do not infringe with China's sovereign rights, such a loan should be obtained and there will be little question of lack of public support inasmuch as the measure of effecting a harmless disbandment is a means of safeguarding the personal interests of the people.

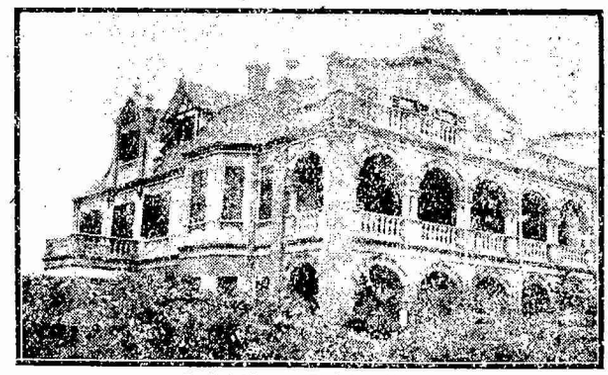
If the self-government propagandists neglect to look into this vital problem of finding the funds for reducing the army without the risk of mutiny but keep on advocating the abolition of the Tuchunate as the first measure of reconstruction, they will succeed in overthrowing the Chin Yung-peng cabinet but the country has nothing to gain.

The Bethel Training School

Dr. Mary Stone

Dr. Mary Stone, founder of the Danforth Hospital of Kiukiang and associated with this institution for twenty-five years, after returning to Shanghai from a several months lecturing tour in America recently, has opened a Nurses Training Home and Dispensary in Shanghai, known as "The Bethel Nurses Training School." Dr. Mary Stone needs no introduction in China after twenty-five years of service given to her native country. She was graduated from Ann Arbor Medical College in the year of 1896 and since that time has made four trips to America in lecturing and touring the various states in connection with her work as well as taking post-graduate work. Assocated with her in her work in Shanghai is her sister Dr. Phoebe Stone and cousin, Mrs. Mei Ren Yin, general secretary of the W. C. T. U. for China.

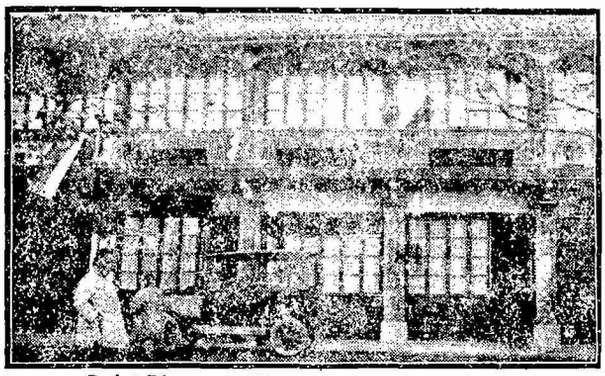
Dr. Stone has opened in Shanghai a Nurses Training School at 17 Arsenal Road. Enrolled in this school are more than forty nurses, twenty of whom are probationers. These Chinese girl students are graduates of schools from all provinces of China, representing all the different provinces. At the end of three and one-half years diplomas are granted them and they are entitled to do private as well as hospital nursing. Miss Lillian Wu, a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, is at the head of the institution and accomodations can also be made for foreign people who are interested in becoming nurses to enter this home.



Bethel Nurses Training Home

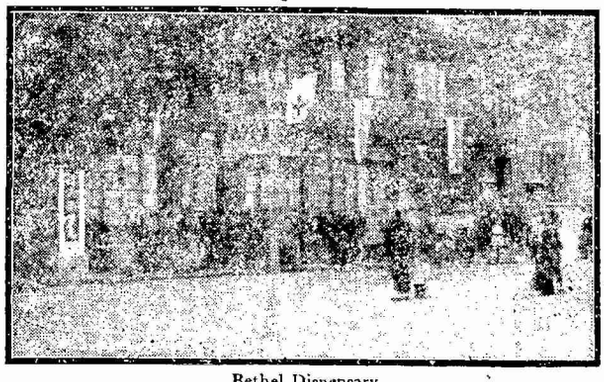
A dispensary, the headquarters of the W. C. T. U, of China, and a day and night school have also been opened at the corner of Boulevard de Montingy and Rue du Consulat. Dr. Mary Stone is president of the W. C. T. U. for China and working under her are regional secretaries selected by the national committee who will tour China, delivering lectures in mission as well as government schools and organize unions at various points in all provinces. Miss Frances Wang, who is general secretary for young people of the union, and who has recently been touring Hankow, Wuchang and various places in the Yangste valley, is expected to arrive in Shanghai at an early date. A lecture delivered by Miss Wang appeared in the *Review* last week. The officers of the W. C T. U. are: Dr. Mary Stone, president; vice-president, Mrs. Yea Cha Sui; general secretary, Mrs. Mei Ren Yin, a cousin of Dr. Stone; treasurer, Mrs. Mei Pao Yin; Miss Tinling, scientific temperance teacher; and Mrs. Laura White, secretary of the temperance literature. Mrs Mei is attempting to link up the several unions in Shanghai into regular quarterly meetings. From these meetings delegates will be selected to attend the general national meeting to be held in May at the time of the China Continuation Committee conference. Miss Tingling and Miss Wang are the travelling secretaries this year for the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Mei makes her home at the W. C. T. U. headquarters and homes for the doctors

connected with the dispensary, are also furnished, as well as for the teachers employed in the day and night school.



Bethel Dispensary, W. C. T. U., and Day School

During the opening week more than 200 cases were treated at the dispensary. Chinese of all classes are admitted and a ward has been fitted to take care of more than sixteen patients. At a later time it is expected that larger quarters will be occupied. Working at the dispensary will be a staff composed of five doctors, all graduates of prominent universities in America, Dr. Mary Stone, and Dr. Phebe Stone, giving part time each day in the forenoon and afternoon. Dr. Stone stated that all cold cream and antiphlogistin was manufactured at the hospital for their own use.



Bethel Dispensary

The third section of the Bethel Home is devoted to a day and night school. In this section it is planned to do settlement work among the Chinese to a limited extent. There are four teachers employed for the present, two on the teaching staff in the schoolroom while the other two will do visiting work in the various homes. Many women have applied for entrance in the school to be taught knitting, crocheting, cooking and other things. A large attendance is expected after Chinese New Year. Lectures are delivered each Wednesday on hygiene and health and more than 400 people have been present on these occasions.

Chien Lung and Colored Porcelains

"The Life of Chien Lung," and a paper on "*Famille Rose* Porcelain," were given before the members of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club at a meeting on Friday afternoon, December 10, at the Royal Asiatic Hall, 5 Museum Road, Shanghai. Mrs. G. F. Challoner gave an interesting account of the life of Emperor Chien Lung, who reigned for sixty years (1736 to 1796), and Mrs. B. A. Edwards followed this discussion with a paper on *famille rose* porcelain and other color porcelains, which reached their zenith during this period. Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, chairman of the Literary Department, presided and spoke briefly in introducing the speakers for the afternoon, of seeing the beautiful portrait of Chien Lung among the Imperial Palace collections in Peking, during her visit to Peking in the spring. Mrs. Wilbur pointed out the difference in the physiognomy of a scholar and artist and how Chien Lung was characterized in this way.

Mrs. Challoner, in tracing the life of Chien Lung's ability spoke of how he was one of the best known rulers of the Tsing Dynasty. He was the fourth son of Yung Ching who, in turn, was the fourth son of Khang Hsi, one of the wisest and most illustrious rulers China has ever had. He ascended the throne at the age of twenty-five and ruled for more than sixty years, at which time he abdicated in favor of his son, Kea King, and died three years later. His reign is, therefore, comparatively modern. A summary of the material presented follows:

Chien Lung was a man of forceful executive ability and his reign was a reign of peacefulness. In spite of the fact that there were uprisings among tributary peoples, the empire was peaceful and prosperous, following a ten-year period of successful internal organization. This was, of course, due to the strong personality of the ruler. The art of this period stands out in Chinese history, which is due to the fact of a peaceful reign, adding another proof of the peaceful condition within the Empire at that time, for no country devotes much time to art in any lasting form when it is in turmoil.

Because of Chien Lung's reverence for antiquity we find many of the works of former periods being revived and many repairs made. He did things not only to gratify his own love for old things, but in order to preserve them for future generations as well. Therefore we read of his keeping in repair the wonderful buildings erected by former Emperors.

One of the most famous works of Chien Lung's time is the Hall of Classics which he caused to be erected after the model of the original Yuan Hall of Classics. In describing it you would say it is a lofty square edifice with a double eaved roof, surmounted by a large gilt ball and encircled by a verandah supported by massive wooden pillars—the whole standing in the midst of a circular pond crossed by four marble bridges leading to central doors.

Another one of the products of his time is a bronze cow in the Summer Palace grounds, also the Bronze pavilion, which was the only building to withstand the fire of 1860. This was due to the fact that its beams and structural parts were of metal. His "Minature Peking" a model practice ground for the soldiers, who were in charge of the protection of the city, has lately been taken over by the Board of Agriculture and planted as a model fruit garden. This consisted of the model walls built in miniature with the gate towers in proportion.

Most of the examples of cloisonne found in the Museum in Peking are Chien Lung pieces. They are often large and pretentious, such as models of pagodas, but do not possess great beauty or value altho they are the best specimens of their kind produced during that time.

Chien Lung was fond of lacquer, which is also to be found in the Museum. The enamels are of very high class found during this period and textile work was really very important during this period. Dr. Stanley says, "The consummation of art textile work came in the reign of Chien Lung when the most beautiful tapestries, brocades, damasks, and embroid-

eries were produced. The art has gradually decreased in taste and skill so that today we find nothing to compare with the old pieces of embroidery. The pottery of Chien Lung period is a vast subject and no attempt to cover it will be made.

According to Blacer, the process of decorating rice bowls by scratching the enamel with a point into a variety of twists and turns and forming beautiful variations from the ordinary enamel surface, and this surface also being painted with flowers and figures, seems to have been first adopted by Chien Lung makers.

Jade carving was very finely done during the Chien Lung period, and coral red stands out prominently in Chien Lung porcelain. Although single colored glazes excelled in the reign of Khang Hsi, many fine pieces were also made under Chien Lung and Yung Cheng.

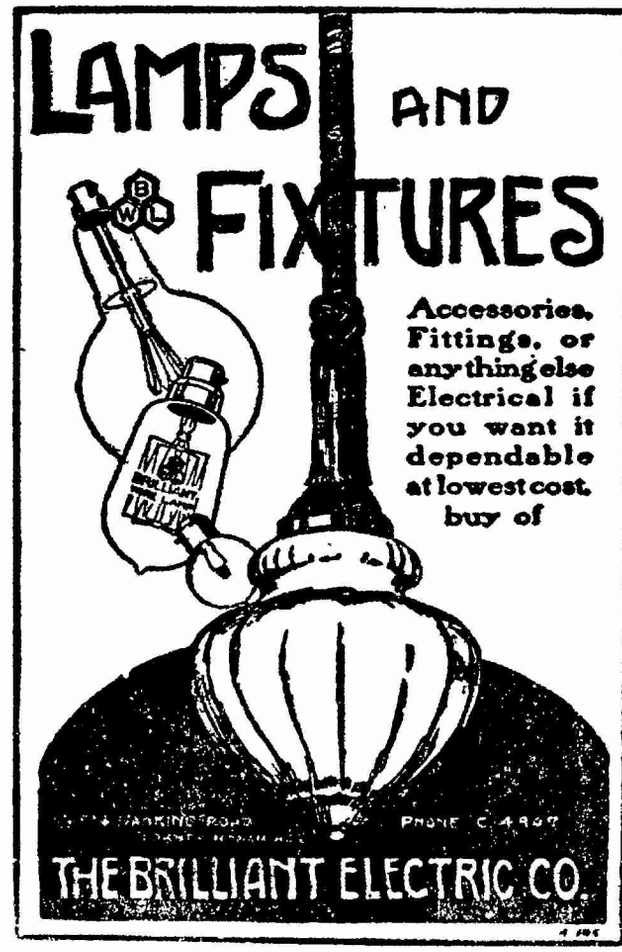
Chien Lung can also be remembered as a soldier, administrator and model sovereign and as a patron of letters.

"Better Homes" Campaign

(The "Better Homes" Campaign is being conducted by the Y. W. C. A. this week)

Miss Yoen with Campaign Poster.

"Young Mothers."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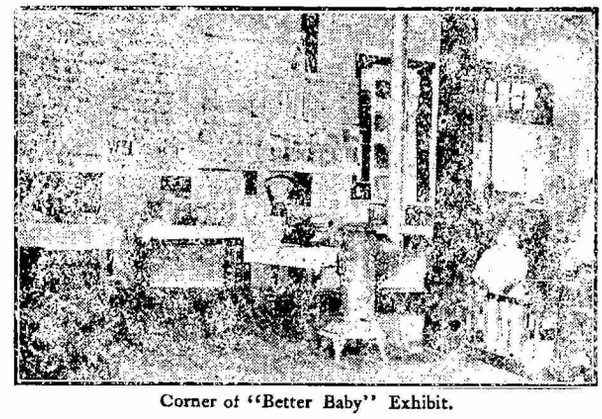

Corner of "Better Baby" Exhibit.

The Foreign Minister's Reply on the Russian Question

China's attitude toward the abolition of Russian extra-territoriality has been expressed in the recent letter sent by Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Doyen of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps at Peking in reply to presentations made to the Ministry by the latter body in the case of the recent temporary annulment of the privileges of the Russians in China under treaties made with the former Russian monarchy. The document will be of historical interest in the future as well as being an interesting present day development. The reply of Minister Yen is reproduced herewith in full:

Your Excellency.

I have the honour to note your communication of November 18, 1920, and to state that all the arrangements now in progress that have been adopted by the Chinese government in regard to the Russians in China are not in any way inconsistent with what

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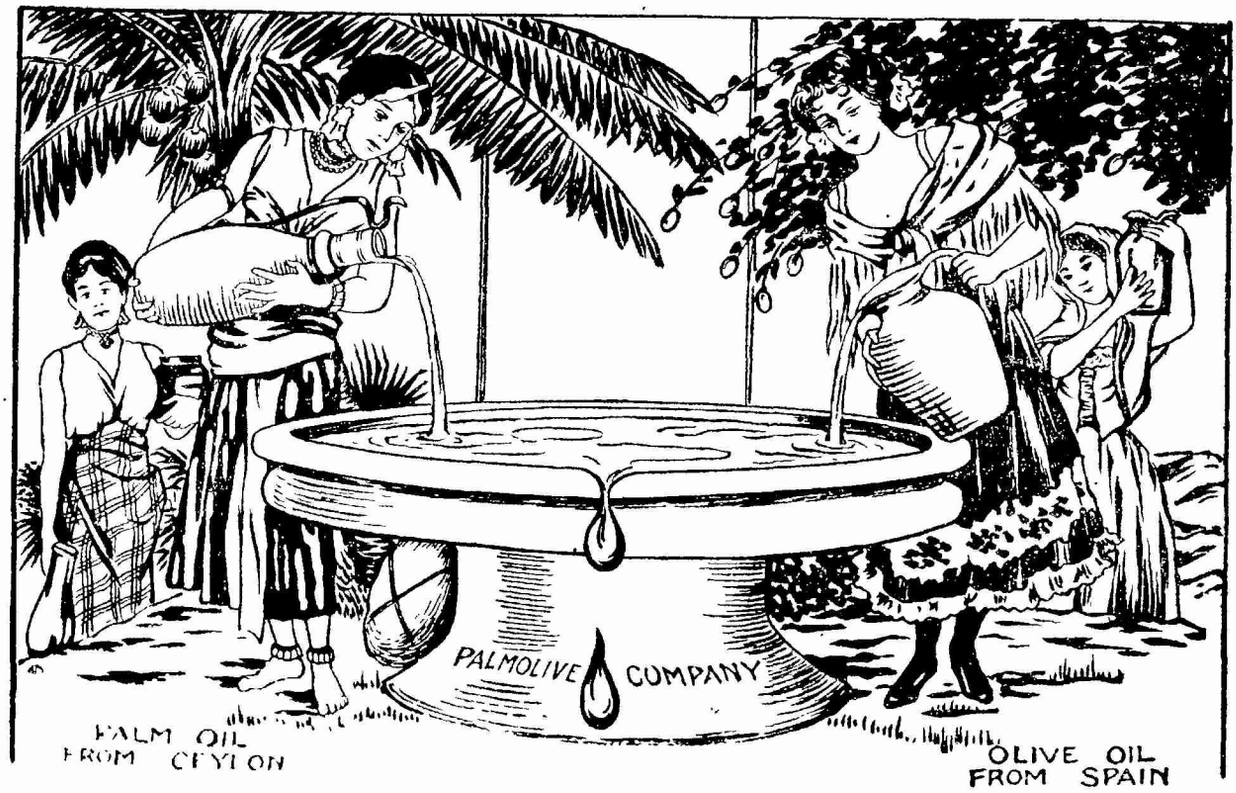
are stated in my communication of October 22. Both civil and criminal cases in which Russian residents are involved, by treaty come under the jurisdiction of Russian consuls, but in consequence of the withdrawal of recognition of the Russian consuls, there are now no persons capable of exercising this function, therefore the jurisdiction over civil and criminal cases in which Russian residents in China are involved cannot but be temporarily taken over by the Chinese government, it being only a logical result from actual circumstances.

Since the Russian Courts in the Chinese Eastern Railway area were based neither on the Chinese Eastern Railway Agreement nor on the treaty provisions relating to consular jurisdiction between China and Russia, but were established at the time by the Russians independently and without the permission and recognition of the Chinese government, and therefore in contravention of treaty provisions, their existence constituted an act of encroachment on the sovereign rights of China. Even before the withdrawal of recognition of the Russian Minister and Consuls the president of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the local officials had already negotiated and successfully arranged with the Russian Consul for their abolition. Thus this measure is not adopted in consequence of the withdrawal of recognition but is entirely a separate question.

The Chinese government has always dealt with Russian affairs with due care and concern. Only recently the Vice-Minister of Justice made a trip to Harbin for the purpose of making investigations on the spot, and with the view to safeguarding the interests of Russians in China. The Chinese Eastern Railway area has been constituted a special area in which special courts have been established. Both the Local and the High Court as well as the Local Branch Courts may employ foreigners as counsellors or inquisitors, and in the adjudication of cases brought up by Russians the Branch Courts may even have the assistance of the counsellors or inquisitors. Besides foreign counsels are allowed to appear in the above-mentioned special courts, while Russian notaries public are allowed to function as hitherto. As to the application of Russian Laws, they are naturally to be applied as long as they are within the provisions of the Rules Governing the Application of Laws promulgated by the Chinese government. Therefore this question does not call for mention in the rules governing the creation of the Special Courts.

As to the infringement by the Chinese officials in Tientsin of the administrative power of the Municipal Council of the Russian Concession, it is to be observed that all the administrative regulations of the Council have been allowed to remain temporarily in force as they are; but the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, being appointed to take over the functions of the Russian Consul, has certainly the right to exercise supervisory control. What is stated in your communication regarding the infringement on the administrative power of the Municipal Council there fore might probably be due to a misunderstanding and also perhaps to a lack of consideration of these officials who are charged with personal responsibility.

In regard to passports and agreements, they will certainly be dealt with by the official who is charged with the functions of the Russian Consul in accordance with the arrangements originally adopted by the Russian Consul in the interest of Russians in China and certainly without prejudice to the interests of all foreigners having business relations with the Russians, and so it is to be hoped that no unnecessary fears need be entertained by the Diplomatic Corps.



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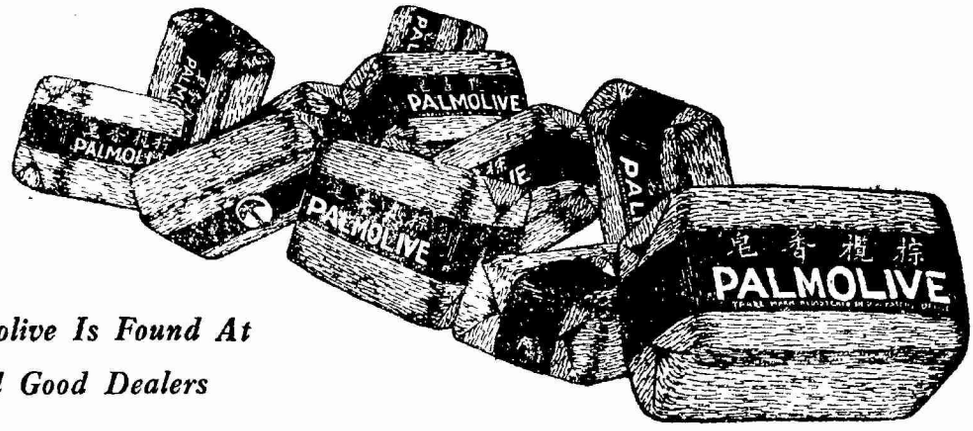

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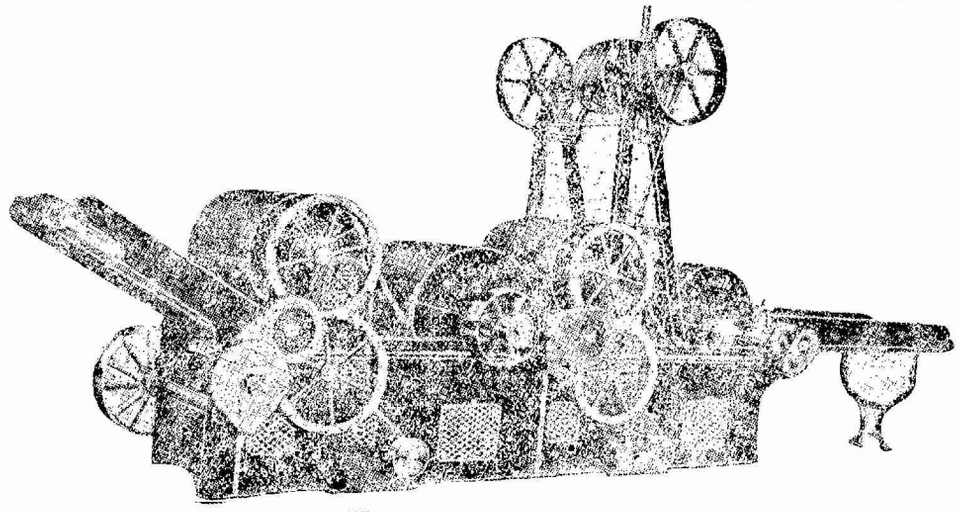

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Teacher of Music Wanted

The Chinkiang Girls School requires the services of a teacher of music—instrumental and vocal—for the term from February 25 to June 22, 1921. Preference will be given an applicant also able to teach other Middle School and Higher Primary subjects. Correspondence with reference to terms of contract should be addressed to the Principal, Miss Mary G. Kesler, Chinkiang, Ku.

I have now the honour to give further explanation to the arrangements suggested by the Diplomatic Corps.

(1) The Municipal Council of the Concession will continue to function in accordance with the present arrangement. With regard to the police, which has close connection with the maintenance of peace and order, the Chinese government by legal principle certainly bears the necessary responsibility but whatever is within the sphere of local government by the Municipal Council will not be interfered with at all.

(2) Although the old Russian Courts had never received the recognition of the Chinese government, yet in the interest and for the convenience of Russians they have been reconstituted in accordance with their former grading and in the same places within the Special Area of the Eastern Provinces. Moreover, some of the former judicial officers of the different grades of the Russian courts have already been appointed counsellors and inquisitors, and it is proposed to continue to appoint more. The Russian clerks and interpreters have also been employed and those who have already assumed office now number seventeen, and it is proposed to employ more.

(3) The former Russian notaries public have already been allowed to continue their functions.

For the purpose of giving to Russian affairs their due consideration this Ministry has created within itself a Commission on Russian Affairs composed of important members of any men familiar with Russian affairs now in the different departments of the Ministry, and Mr. Lin Ching-jen, formerly Minister to Petrograd, has been appoined its chairman. In the offices of the Commissioners of Foreign Affairs

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of such places as Hankow and Hailar where Russian residents are comparatively numerous, Russians have been engaged as advisers. If necessary, advisers will also be engaged in other places.

The points referred to above all concern the internal administration of the Chinese government. If any of the Russian organizations in China desire to express their opinion they are at liberty to communicate with the Commission on Russian Affairs, and such opinion will undoubtedly receive the due consideration of the Chinese government. As to the summoning of a mixed council it is hoped that the Diplomatic Corps will appreciate and understand not only the fact that at this time when there are so many Russian political parties such a step will certainly give rise to undesirable consequences and create many difficult problems, but also the fact that it is a question which properly concerns the matter of Chinese sovereignty, and which the Chinese government cannot but consider itself unable to accede to.

The appointment of counsellors and inquisitors properly comes within the sphere of the judiciary and should be made by the Ministry of Justice in accordance with law so as to conform to the principle of independence of the judiciary while the employment of Russians in the office of the different Commissioners of Foreign Affairs comes within the sphere of governmental administration and will be supervised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In short, the Chinese government has already declared that it will pay the strictest attention to whatever concerns the interests of all foreigners so that no untoward consequence of any kind will be occasioned. It is therefore hoped that the Diplomatic Corps will place full confidence in the Chinese government for the sincerity with which it has considered and dealt with this whole matter.

As to what concerns the Russians alone, the Chinese government in obedience to the Presidential Mandate has taken steps to protect their interests, to relieve them in their distress, and to do its utmost in their interest, all of which the Chinese government confidently hopes will have received the recognition of the Diplomatic Corps. For instance when during the Russian political changes tens of thousands of the defeated Russian soldiers and refugees found their way into such Chinese territory along the frontier as Sinkiang Kirin, Helungkiang and Hailar. China, in spite of a famine in her Northern provinces and her extreme difficulty in looking after herself which would justify her preventing Russians from entering Chinese territory, yet, for the sake of humanity, received them and gave them shelter and food and suffered in consequence great financial losses.

Furthermore for the information of the Diplomatic Corps the Russians have violated China's frontiers, outraged her merchants, confiscated their property, and done many other acts of a similar nature. In fact on the part of the Russians they have for a time failed to fulfil their treaty obligations. Nevertheless, China, appreciating the distressful condition of Russia and desiring to strengthen her friendship for Russia not only has not reduced, but quite on the contrary has increased the burdens of the Chinese government and people in their favour. Such circumstances and conditions do not obtain in any other country than China.

Since the Diplomatic Corps has made some proposals in regard to Russian affairs, I make bold to request that it would put itself in China's position and consider the whole question in that light.

I avail, etc.

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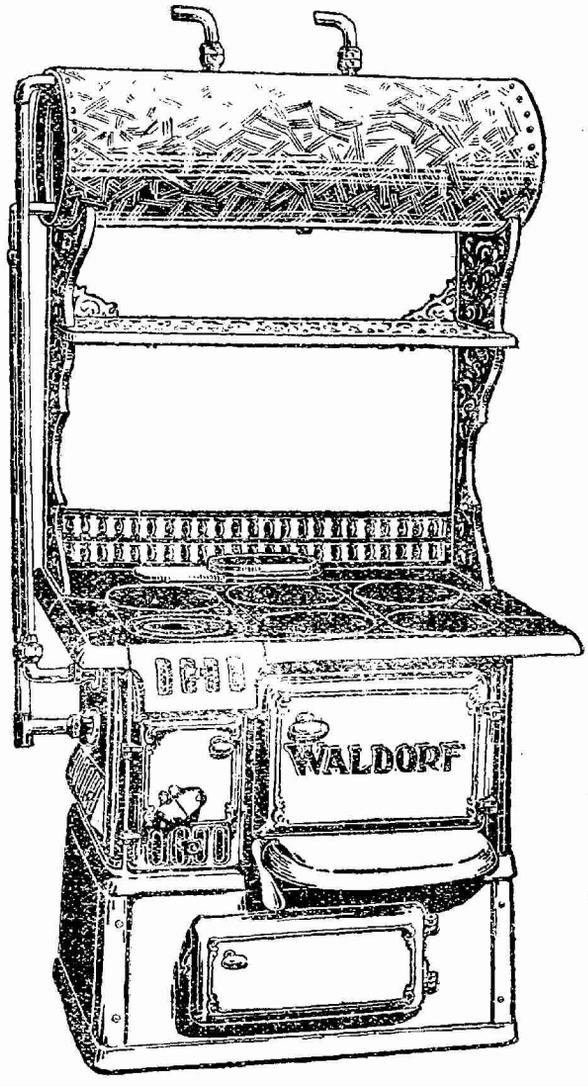
STOVES



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U. S. Trade With Orient.

Asia and Oceania are the most striking features in the export trade of the United States for the past year, according to a report issued by the National City Bank of New York on November 1. To this section of the world the total exports of 1913 were $208,000,000 and in 1920 it will largely exceed one billion dollars. These are largely manufactures.

To every country of the Orient, including both Asia and Oceania, the exports of the United States for the first ten months of 1920 show enormous gains. To China in the eight months of 1920 for which detailed figures are available the total is $96,000,000 against $18,000,000 in the same months of 1913; to Japan in the eight months of 1920 $329,000,000 against $37,000,000 in the same months of 1913; to British India $66,000,000 in the eight months of 1920 against less than $7,000,000 in the same months of 1913; to the Dutch East Indies $35,000,000 against less than 2½ million dollars in the corresponding months of 1913; to Hongkong, $18,000,000 against $7,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1913; to Australia and New Zealand $100,000,000 against $30,000,000 in the same months of 1913. Even to the area formerly designated as "Turkey in Asia," the total for the eight months of 1920 is $8,000,000 against less than $1,000,000 in 1913.

On the import side the total from the Orient for the United States in the calendar year 1920 will approximate $1,600,000,000 as against $316,000,000 in 1913.

Men and Events

Chen Lu, newly appointed Minister to France left for his post on the *s. s. Chili* on Wednesday December 15.

According to recent information, C. C. Nieh has been elected president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Kiangsu.

Leonard Wheeler Hartigan of Manila, arrived in Shanghai last week and is stopping at the Astor House. Mrs. Hartigan and daughter accompanied him.

The Industrial Development Bank of China held the formal opening of their Shanghai branch at No. 16 Peking Road, on Thursday, December 16, from 9. a. m. to 4 p. m.

J. A. Thomas, vice-president of the Chinese-American Bank, Peking, departed for Peking on Friday morning, December 17, after a several weeks business trip in Shanghai.

Clarence J. Spiker of the American Legation, Peking, arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday evening, December 14 on a ten days business trip. Mr. Spiker is staying at Dr. Tenney's residence.

Sir John Jordan, former Minister of Great Britain to China, has been made a director of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, according to a recent report from London.

Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier, wife of Judge Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China, who has been ill at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium for the last week or so, is now at her home at 12 Whangpoo Road.

V. A. Dodge, president of Dodge and Seymour Ltd., who has been in Shanghai for a number of months, has gone to Singapore, in the interest of his company. He was accompanied by B. P. Sweeney, hardware specialist.

The wedding will take place on Saturday December 18, at the home of Mrs. Sheldon, Nanyang

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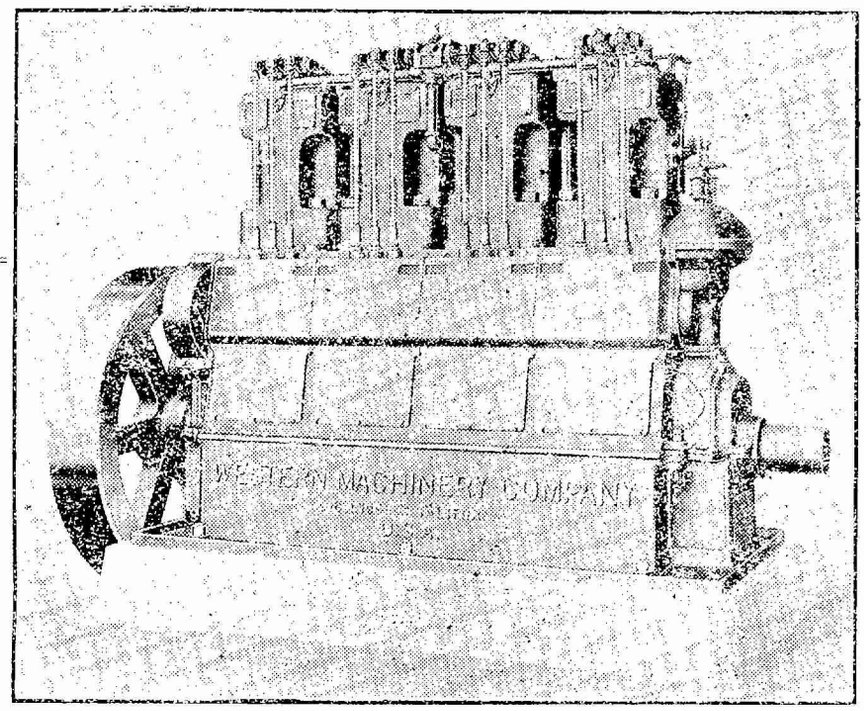

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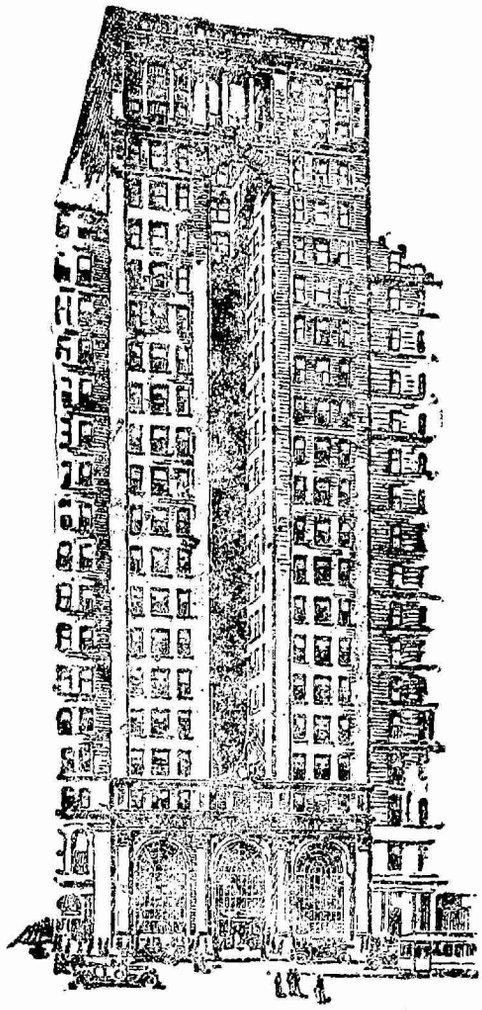

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College Shanghai, at 8 o' clock of Guy C. Holman of the International Banking Corporation, and Miss Margaret Black of the Methodist Mission, Shanghai.

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache of the American Legation, Peking, arrived in Shanghai this week to make preparations for the opening of an office in Shanghai. He is planning to return to Peking on Monday morning, December 20, for the Christmas holidays afterwards returning to Shanghai.

C. C. Nieh, president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, gave a lecture on "Political Business and Social Conditions in the United States, England and Europe," on Wednesday, December 15, at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. Shanghai, Mr. Nieh has recently returned from Shanghai from a tour of these countries.

Mrs. Helen Lord McCauley was recently enrolled as an attorney in the United States Court for China at a hearing before Judge C. S. Lobingier. Mrs. McCauley has the distinction of being the first woman lawyer in China and in the Far East. An article concerning Mrs. McCauley's career appeared in the *Review* several months ago.

The Board of Trustees, President, faculty and students of Fuh-Tan University have issued invitations for the laying of a corner stone of Fuh-Tan University new buildings at Kiangwan, opposite the race course, on December 18, at 2 o'clock. Refreshments will be served and a train will start from the Shanghai North station for Kiangwan at 1:27 p.m.

John Edward Rowe of the International Banking Corporation, Shanghai, departed for Yokohama, on Tuesday, December 14, where he is planning to be married to Miss Laura Willoughby, daughter of Dr. W. W. Willoughby of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, M. D. Miss Willoughby is due to arrive in Japan on December 20, from Honolulu, where she has been visiting.

Dr. Thomas D. Dunn, late of the U.S. Navy, for three years has joined the firm of Drs. Hiltner, and Tenney and the firm will be known hereafter as Drs. Hiltner, Tenney and Dunn. Dr. Dunn is a graduate or the University of California, B. Sc., 1913 and M. D. 1916. Dr. Dunn took special work in medicine and had his internship under Dr. Herbert Moffet, one of America's greatest specialists and diagnostitians.

The Chinese delegates to the World's Silk Exposition to be held in the United States in February were guests of honor at a reception given at the Y. M. C. A., on Tuesday afternoon, the Export Trade Union on Wednesday afternoon, December 15, and the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, December 16. On Sunday, December 12, the delegation were hosts at a tiffin given by H. E. Mann at his home on Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.

A large number of delegates were present at the meeting of the Conference Centenary Committee of the China Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, on Wednesday, December 15. The Centenary plans for the coming year; six branches of work which come under the following heads: evangelism, revival, lay activities, family worship, stewardship and life service. A new plan is to hold a laymen's convention of delegates from every charge in the conference.

C. C. Nieh, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce who has recently returned from a tour of America, England, France and Germany; Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, Peking; and Dr. C. T. Wang, delegate to the Versailles Conference, will be the speakers at a luncheon to be given by the Pan Pacific Union Shanghai, on Friday, December 17, at 12:30 o'clock,

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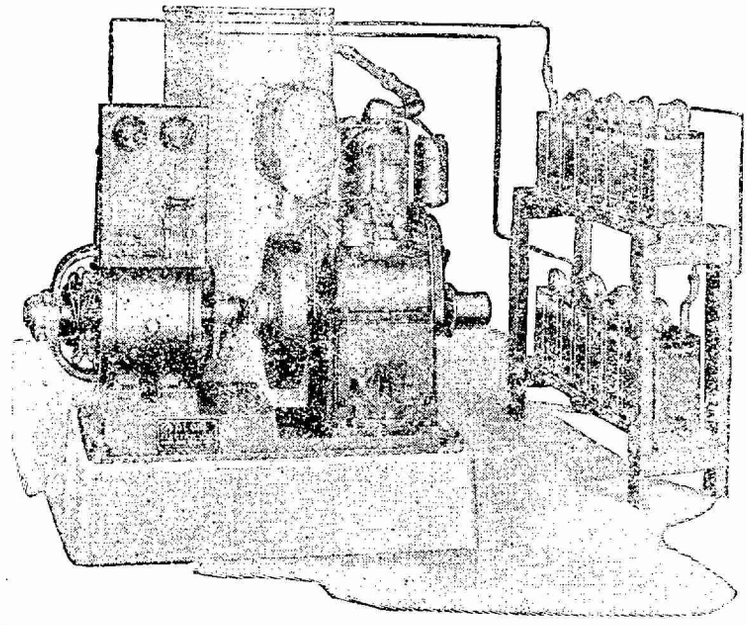

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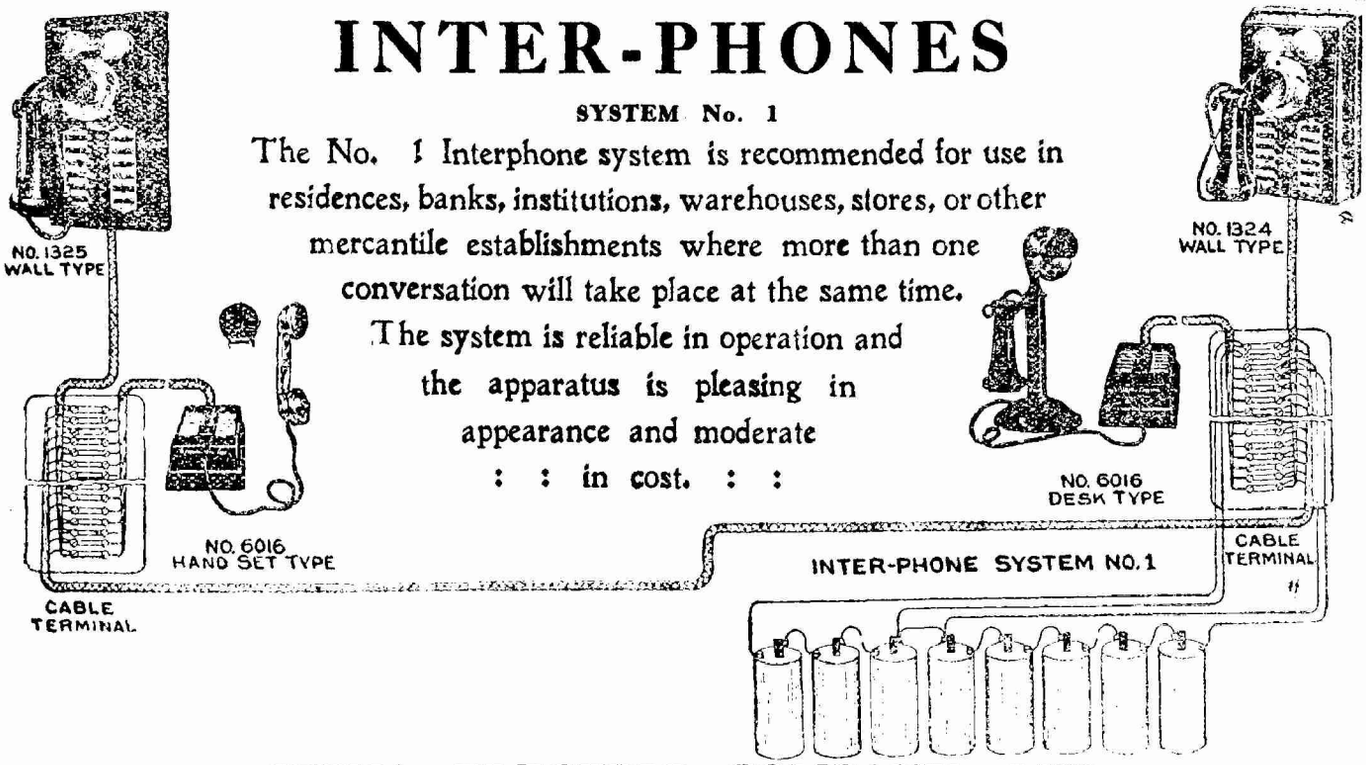

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Frederick W. Stevens, representative of the American banks in the Chinese Consortium, and Mrs. Stevens are expected to arrive in Shanghai next week enroute to Peking. A dinner will be given by the American Chamber of Commerce, American Association of China and Far Eastern American Bar Association in his honor at the Astor House on the evening of Thursday, December 23. The American Woman's Club is planning to give some social function in honor of Mrs. Stevens during her stay in Shanghai.

The Hua Sheng Trading Company, a new American firm filed articles of incorporation during this week in the United States Court for China. The company will engage in the import and export business and also outlines a policy to purchase, sell, own and operate or engage in the construction of railways, trams, roads, canals, telephone lines, smelters, electric plants and other industrial projects. The capitilization is Mex $25,000 divided into 250 shares. The incorporators are Dr. William Rector Smith, David J. Anderson and Joseph Tsu.

More than 500 people attended the Christmas sale and bazaar given by the Social Service Department of the American Woman's Club at the Carlton Cafe, Shanghai, Tuesday afternoon, December 14. A tea-dance was the feature of the sale and music was furnished by the Carlton orchestra. Stalls holding the various articles for sale were arranged in the reception room and both the ballroom and reception room were attractively decorated for the occasion with plants and flowers, which were also on sale. It is expected that a large amount was netted for the Famine Relief Fund.

According to a confirmation of distinction in size by David P. Barrows, President, from Chancellor Elmer F. Brown of New York University, the University of California is now foremost in size in the entire United States. In addition to the University of California being foremost in size it was also first in tests of general intelligence and knowledge of physics, chemistry, mathematics and manual training, as the students stood first among 10,000 engineering freshmen in fifty American colleges and universities, according to the test conducted by the Society for Promotion of Engineering Education.

James J. Rogers of New York has arrived in Shanghai to become joint manager with W. E. Oehlman, who has been in the city for sometime, of the Shanghai branch of the new Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation. The Shanghai branch will be opened during the month of January at 1-a Kiukiang Road in the quarters formerly occupied by the Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation. The Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation is a newly organized American financial institution for business in the Far East. The principal stockholders are representative American banks of all of the largest cities and the Equitable Trust Company of New York.

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News from North China

Upon the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, Ching Lieh was appointed by a Mandate issued on Monday to be Procurator of the Higher Court of Justice in Kiangsu.

It is denied in official circles that there would be a reorganization of the Cabinet for the present and that the Ministers of Finance, Communications and the Interior are going to resign.

Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister, on December 5, drew the attention of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the mutiny at Ichang and the necessity to safeguard Japanese lives and property.

The foreigners attached to the staff of Chang Ku, head of the delegation to the International Communications Conference under the auspices of League of Nations, are Messrs Bouillard and W. F. Tyler.

Russian consular officials and their families left Urga some days ago under the protection of the Chinese authorities. They are expected to arrive in Peking in a few days. Other foreigners in Urga are also leaving.

A Girl Guide entertainment is to be held at the Anglo-American-Chinese Commercial Club in Tientsin on December 22. The cost of admission will be $1.00. Brownies, Scouts and Clubs will be admitted free to the dress rehersal.

Invitations have been issued by R. Emmet Condon, commander of the Peking American Legion post, to the banquet at the Grand Hotel de Peking December 13 at 8 p. m. in honor of Major General William Crozier, U. S. A. and Prime Minister Chin Yun-peng.

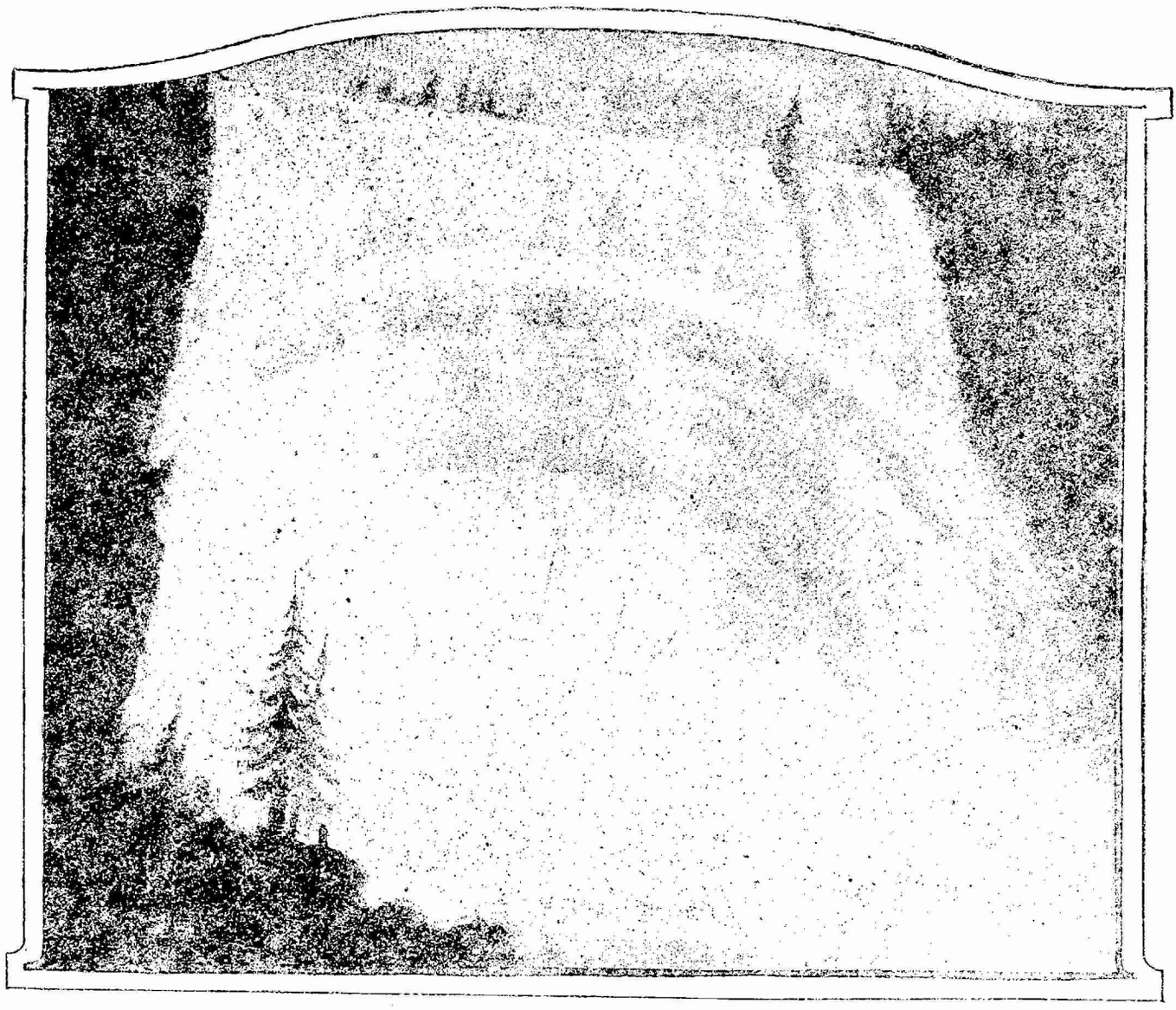
Mr. and Mrs. I. D. Jewell and two children returned to Tientsin from America on Wednesday evening. They were in the United States for eight months. They are now living at the Imperial Hotel and about the first of the year will move into a house on Rue Chabneix.

The Chinese Maritime Customs at Tientsin have recently made seizures of morphia valued at Taels 54,000. Part of the seizure, according to the foreign press, was made from cargo brought into Tientsin from Kobe on the *s. s. Taito Maru*, a ship belonging to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

The School of Painting and Design of the Peking Institute of Fine Arts announces the opening lecture of the series of art appreciation talks by Edgar Pierce Allen today when Mr. Allen will talk on "What May be done for Chinese Arts." It is to be given in the commandant's house in the ex-Austrian Legation, Peking.

The International Famine Relief Society, according to the Leader, has received word that Military Governor Tsao Kun of Chihli has at last consented to the application for the use of the aeroplanes at Paotingfu for distribution of food over the famine area on condition that the aeroplanes be used with Paotingfu as their base.

The International Anti-Opium Association, Peking, has received information from Mr. Kawakami,



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General Secretary of the Japan Peace Society, that an anti-opium department has been formed of the Japan Peace Society. It will be established under the direct control of Baron Sakatani, Vice-President of the Peace Society.

The U. S. 15th Infantry baseball and basket ball teams expect to leave on the next transport for Manila to play a series of games at the Carnival to be held there the first of the new year. Among those leaving are: Lieutenant Gibbon, Captain and Mrs. Ferrin, Lieutenant Hutchinson, Lieutenant Cummins and Lieutenant Gibney.

Mr. Funatsu, Japanese Consul-General in Tientin, has left for a month's vacation in Tokyo. During his absence Mr. Otaka, Vice-Consul, will be in charge of the Consulate General. Before Mr. Funatsu's departure, Mr. Tokugawa, Secretary of the Japanese Legation, went to Tientsin to discuss with him some affairs affecting Japanese interests.

W. A. Morling, who is an old resident of Tientsin and has held many public offices in that port, and Mrs. Morling, left for Shanghai on December 9 by the *s. s. Tungchow* to board the Empress of Russia. They are not expected to return to Tientsin. A number of farewell functions in their honor took place during the last fortnight prior to their departure.

The Japanese Legation, according to *the Peking Leader*, is now drafting a reply to the Chinese Foreign Office, acting on the instruction from its home government, refusing to accede to China's request for the withdrawal of Japanese troops acting as railway guards along the Chinese-Eastern Railway, on the ground that Japan must protect the route of communication with her troops in Siberia.

December 18th will be known in Peking as Tag Day for the famine sufferers. The Tag Day will be conducted with the co-operation of the students of the various middle-schools and colleges in the Capital, and also the Peking Christian Student Work Union, which organization has been requested by the International Famine Relief Committee to employ this method of raising funds for relief work.

A. Sheriff, locomotive inspector of the Peking-Mukden Railway, who has been on a brief visit to Shanghai, slipped down the companion-way of the *s. s. Tungchow* on its return journey to Tientsin, and according to *the Star*, injured his collar-bone. The accident occurred between Shanghai and Woosung. Mr. Sheriff was put on shore at the latter place and sent back to Shanghai for proper medical treatment.

Yeh Kung-cho, Minister of Communications, has appointed Li Chia-luan, Secretary of the Ministry, as his special representative, to deal with journalists and critics. It is announced that in all famine matters to which the Ministry may reasonably be expected to render assistance, Mr. Li will be glad to see newspaper men or others who are interested therein, to furnish news of the part played by the Ministry, and to discuss suggestions and criticisms.

Commander C. T. Hutchens, Naval Attache of the American Legation, and Captain I. V. Gillis, who went back into active service during the war and acted as Naval Attache, have recently each received the decoration of the Naval Cross in recognition of

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Andersen's Fairy Tales	1.50
Lear: The Nonsense ABC's	.60
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their distinguished services during the war. Commander Hutchens is honored for his work as commander of a torpedo-destroyer *flotilla* in the North Sea, and Captain Gillis for his work in the East.

The Chinese government has taken steps to inform the Inspector General of Customs that the surcharge of all foreign goods imported to this country for famine relief purposes will be actually enforced from the first of January 1921. This surcharge will remain effective for one year. With the exception of the Netherlands Minister, all the other foreign ministers have notified the Chinese government of the approval by their governments of the famine relief surcharge.

The group representatives of the Consortium in Peking, according to the *Peking Leader*, have thus far received no reply from Finance Minister Chow Tsz-chi to their letter requesting him to correct the false impression created in the public mind regarding the motive and methods of the Consortium by his recent note to the representatives. Failing a reply within the next few days, the Consortium representatives will publish their letter setting forth their grievances against Minister Chow.

Dr. Chen Ching-tao, former Minister of Finance in Peking, who later served in the same capacity at Canton until the abolition of the military government by Tsen Chun-hsuan, and General Lu Yung-ting, were received in audience by the President on the morning of December 6. After reporting to the Chief Executive the existing conditions in the South Dr. Chen said that Mr. Tsen would support whatever measures were formulated by the Central government for the unification of the North and the South. Dr. Chen will be appointed a member of the Unification and Reconstruction Commission established in the President's Office.

The organization committee of four, appointed by the General Executive Committee of the Tsing Hua Alumni Association in U. S. A. to organize the Peking branch with a view to the eventual transfer of the Central Association from America to China, called a special meeting of the Tsing Hua Alumni in the Peking-Hankow Railway Station restaurant on December 5. After luncheon, the following officers were elected: P. C. King, President of Tsing Hua College, President; Stewart Yui, professor of political science College, Secretary and T. C. Tai, Librarian of Tsing Hua, Treasurer. They constitute the executive committee of the Peking Branch Association.

Peking, December 11.

News from Central China

Martial law is now in force in Hankow and Wuchang on account of conditions of unrest prevalent in the province at present.

The Hankow Foreign Affairs Office has been ordered by Peking to draw up plans to close the Russian post office in Hankow.

The Hankow Musical Club held a meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Hall. A number of Chinese ladies and gentlemen were present at the meeting, and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

Chinese tea merchants in Hankow received a communication from the governors advising that plans

Who's Who in China

Volume Two

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The first edition of *Who's Who in China* in 1919 was oversold. The Second Edition is limited. If you desire a copy, your order should be placed at once. Please use the attached blank form, enclosing 10 cents additional for postage.

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have been arranged by the government to offer tea dealers great facilities in transportation and lowered taxes on tea.

A. T. Beltchenko, former Consul-General for Russia at Hankow, is now functioning as official adviser on Russian matters to the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of the District of Hankow, Dr. Woo Chung-yen.

Mr. A. Segawa, Japanese Consul-General at Hankow, is now in Changsha negotiating for a local settlement with Chao Heng-ti, Commander-in-Chief of Hunan, regarding the killing of Japanese subjects by Chinese soldiers last summer.

Above two hundred refugees have arrived in Hankow from Pingkiang, Hunan. These refugees had their homes in Pingkiang devastated by internal warfare among militarists of Hunan, and have come to Hankow to seek a living.

The fund in aid of famine relief thus far raised by the Hankow International Famine Relief Committee is $8,161. Christians in Hankow, Chinese and foreigners, have raised about $1,300 through a fair held last month at the Y. M. C. A.

More than $2,000 have been collected by the Chinese Red Cross Society of Hankow through three theatricals in aid of the famine relief work in the north. A large shipment of winter clothing was sent north recently by the Chinese Red Cross.

Cotton merchants in Hankow are doomed to suffer great losses this year there being an absence of demand all around in the market. Cotton was stocked by them at about 25 taels per picul, while the present market value is below twenty taels.

A cotton fair will be held by the Cotton Experiment Station in Wuchang this month. All cotton products from cotton districts in Hupeh will be shown, and American cotton seeds will be distributed to growers in this province.

The Russian Post office in Hankow has been closed by Chinese officials. The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Hankow has also been instructed by Peking to study the present situation of all foreign post offices or agencies in Hankow district.

A deputation of teachers' representatives of the government schools in Wuchang called on the new Civil Governor, Hsia Shou-kang, at Hankow demanding him to pay them up to date. It is said that their salaries are two or three months in arrears.

The customs inspectors recently seized about 2,000 catties of opium smuggled in a steam launch. The seizure has been handed over to the Hankow magistrate. The smuggler of the amount is an employe of the Wuchang Weaving Factory.

A Self-government Society has been formed in Hankow to urge the adoption of system of a self-government in the province of Hupeh. The organ has its birth in the Manchu regime, and was later dissolved by former President Yuan Shih-kai.

Tan Yen-kai, the deposed military governor of Hunan, passed through Hankow Monday morning arriving from Hunan on board of a Japanese steamer. He is enroute to Peking, where he will confer with the government on various questions in Hunan.

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15-160

Tuchun Wang of Wuchang has succeeded in negotiating for a loan of $200,000 from the Hankow branches of the Bank of China and King Ching Bank. The loan will be used in liquidating the soldiers arrears in order to avoid disturbances in the province.

S. H. Littell, of the American Church Misson, has been sent to Peking to represent the International Famine Relief Committee at a conference being held in Peking by relief agencies in China. A meeting will be held in Hankow on his return to consider steps to be taken.

A mutiny among troops at Tienmen, Hupeh, occurred last week resulting in looting. The damages were not serious, but the incident caused disorders and disturbances among the people. The officer in charge of the revolting troops will be punished by the military governor.

A summary of the mutinies which occurred in Central China during the past month follows: Chunghsiang, Ichang, Tayeh, Hwangchow, in Hupeh, Kweiyang in Kweichow, Pingkiang, Changteh, Tungchung in Hunan. This record seems to be the worst since the establishment of the Republic.

Rumor persists that Chang Ching-yao, the former Tuchun of Hunan, is secretly cooperating with his former followers and members of the defunct Anfu military clique to organize another military party in the Yangtze valley. Local officials have been instructed by Peking to keep an eye on this movement.

Merchants of the egg guild in Hankow have filed, a request with the Hankow Chamber of Commerce asking diminuition in the egg levy which they said is too heavy in view of the depression in that trade in Hankow. They added that several large egg factories in Hankow have been closed recently.

A branch of the Franco-Chinese Educational Commission has been established in the French Concession, Hankow. It has been sanctioned by the Provincial Educational Commissioner of Hupeh. The branch was opened at the suggestion of Tsai Yuan-pei, Chancellor of the Peking Government University.

A little business is reported to have been done in wood oil, gallnuts and tallow, but on the whole the market for exports in Hankow is very dull. Tael prices for most products of export continue weak. In the market for imports there is nothing new to report. The market remains dull with practically no dealings.

C. Yen, mining engineer of the Provincial Mining Bureau of Shansi province and a graduate of a college of mines in America, is at present visiting Hankow in the interest of famine relief funds. He was sent here by the Shansi International Committee to look into the possibility of getting funds from this center.

A school fund of $500,000 has been raised by Mr. Chen Shou-chen for Chung Hwa University, Wuchang, where he is president. The sum was subscribed by Chinese in the Straits Settlements. The Chung Hwa University is the first educational institution of importance in the Wuhan cities founded by private Chinese individuals.

Plans of joint defence in Hunan and Hupeh have been perfected by the governors of the two provinces since the reorganization in the Hunan administration in

Changsha. Governor Chao Heng-ti of Changsha has promised to remain neutral to the south and north, and to do his best to maintain peace and order in central Yangtze.

A. G. Cox, engineer-in-chief of the Canton-Hankow Railway, Wuchang-Changsha Section, who visited Changsha recently with Mrs. Cox and her sister, had his train taken at Changsha on account of recent disturbances in Hunan. The party is now marooned there waiting for a train from Wuchang to bring them back.

The new office buildings, costing Tls.60,000, of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, are nearly completed and will be ready for occupation this month. The building are situated on the frontage of the Han River, and in addition the offices there are large godowns and facilities for the rapid handling of cargo.

At a meeting held in the Y.M.C.A. Hankow, the following officers were elected by the Wuhan Music Club: Mrs. H. J. Shu, chairman; K. Y. Woo, engineer of the Pacific Trading Company, vice president; N. K. Ip, who returned from America recently, secretary; and Miss Elizabeth Liu, of the American Church Mission, treasurer.

There is nothing new to report in both the import and export markets in Hankow for the past week. There is no business going round, and the markets are as dull as usual. The native markets suffered badly from the looting in Ichang which causes local troops to threaten revolt in sympathy, thus causing troubles to Chinese merchants. The Chinese money market in Hankow is exceedingly tight.

The American Women's Club Hankow is about to start a campaign in aid of famine sufferers in North China by collecting a large amount of winter clothes among foreigners in Hankow. An initial meeting was held to consider plans and steps to be taken in this movement. The following were asked to collect clothes: O. H. Hulme, E. R. Smith, G. R. Henkel.

The leading Buddhist propagandist is leaving Hankow for Changsha, Hunan. He has been here for three months lecturing to the various Chinese organizations. He is said to have converted a large number of Chinese to his religion, and his work is more successful than any other missionary work in view of his limited time. He is going to Changsha at the request of the Chinese gentry.

The troops stationed at Tayeh, Hupeh, broke out in revolt on the evening, of November 30 and looted shops and residences in the city streets. Heavy losses were reported from the merchants, and there is a great fear of looting soldiery among the people. The cause of the outbreak is said to be the soldiers' pay being several months in arrears. The revolt has been put down by Tuchun Wang's soldiers.

Wong Hui-ching, Metropolitan Garrison Commissioner of Peking, visited Wuchang from Peking this week. Mr. Wong's mission for visiting this center is said to be connected with the question of the civil governor of Hupeh. He was sent here by the President to disuade Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan from asking for sick leave, demanding the soldiers' pay and opposing Hsia Shou-kang, the new Civil Governor.

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A consignment of about 500,000 20-cash coppers will be sent to Suiyuan shortly, there being a keen demand for copper coins at that city. The coins to be sent will be from the Hupeh Government Mint, Wuchang. The 20-cash copper coins are new coins, Hunan being the first province to mint these coins. They are in circulation only in Hupeh and Hunan and adjacent districts. In most other places in the country they can not be used.

There are at present about thirty native cloth factories in Hankow and Wuchang, and the total output every year is above 230,000 pieces of cloth. There is a decline of demand for these native cloths because of failure in crops in farming districts in Hupeh and the great famine in the northern provinces. Other reasons for the decline are fighting in Hunan, looting soldiery and unsettled conditions in the neighboring provinces.

Sixty-nine delegates representing the sixty-nine districts of Hupeh have returned from Peking. They went to Peking as representatives of Hupeh people to assert the popular desire in Hupeh for Hsia Shou-kang as their civil governor as opposed to Sun Chen-chia, a relative of the Tuchun. They succeeded in voicing the people's wish to the government, and the militarists under Tuchun Wang this time lost in the game.

Hsia Shou-kang, Civil Governor of Hupeh, received this week a telegram from Ichang where there was a mutiny last month. The telegram was signed "Ichang Sufferers," who claimed that the presence of Hsia in Hupeh had occasioned the unhappy looting and mutiny in Ichang as well as other parts of the province. It is stated that the telegram discloses the fact that the Tuchun is the moving spirit in inspiring mutinies and looting in the province.

Geary Gardner, popular manager of the Hongkang and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hankow, is planning to leave for home shortly. A farewell was given in his honor by members of the Hankow Race Glub and other residents of various nationalities in Hankow. Mr. J. C. Huston, Acting Consul-General for the United States of America, M. Lecomte, Consul-General for France, Cecil C. A. Kirke, British Consul-General, were all present to bid farewell to Hankow's most popular resident.

At the residence of Mrs. Essom McD. Gale, of the Chinese Salt Gabelle, a meeting was held Wednesday by the Christmas Stocking Committee to discuss plans for the coming Christmas, The committee decided that instead of the customary Christmas stockings the funds will be used for famine relief work. The commttee this year consists of: Mr. Essom McD Gale, Mrs. S. T. Kong, Mrs. F. J. M. Cotter, Mrs. H. F. Vines, Mrs. G. R. Henkel, Mrs. R. D. Wolcott, Mrs. O. H. Hulme, and Mrs. H. G. Nichols.

The yamen of the Civil Governor of Hupeh will hereafter be in Hankow instead of Wuchang, the seat of provincial government for years past, according to the decision of the new Civil Governor. This will mark the separation of civil and military administration of Hupeh. The Provincial Assembly of Hupeh has circularized the provinces declaring that the civil administration will hereafter function in Hankow in order to keep it from military intervention. Tuchun Wang, however, has extended several invitations to the civil governor to establish his yamen in Wuchang.

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MILLARD'S REVIEW
SHANGHAI

A telegram signed by the Hupeh People's Union Association of Peking has been received here by several Chinese organizations. The communication complained that the Civil Governer, Mr. Hsia Shou-kang, could not take up his post because the Tuchun of Hupeh has ordered his soldiers to drive him out of Wuchang. It alleged that the recent mutinies in Ichang and other districts in Hupeh had been agitated by Tuchun Chuan-yuan with a view of frightening the people into the policy of persuading himself to remain in office.

There has been wild rumors in Hankow regarding the impending fighting in Changsha among the three military factions. The latest news has it that formers troops of Tan Yen-kai and those of the new Civil Governor, Lin Tzu-yu, have united to oust Chao Heng-ti, who was recently elected Commander-in-Chief of Hunan by popular vote. Then the question of soldiers pay came along resulting in threatened mutinies and looting in Changsha. It is reported that the Chamber of Commerce in Changsha paid a large sum of money to quiet the soldiers thus tiding over the situation.

The suggestion has been made by several directors of the Yangtze Engineering Works to ask Mr. Geary Gardner, O. B. E, who will leave for home shortly, to influence the British government to appropriate part or whole of the Chinese Boxer indemnity for educational purposes for Chinese. The suggestion was brought out by Dr. Z. T. K. Woo, general superintendent of the Hanyang Iron and Steel works, Dr. Woo Chung-yen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Hankow, Mr. Wong Kwong, general manager of the Yangtze Engineering Works, and Mr. H. F. Kwan, manager of the Bank of Communications, Hankow.

A further indication of the rapid growth of American business interests in the commercial port of Hankow is furnished by the recent purchase of land on the Russian Bund by The Robert Dollar Company for the building of adequate offices. A dinner was given by the Dollar Company Monday at the Russian Club, at which Mr. C. B. Horner, manager in Hankow, in recounting the history of the company, remarked that the recent purchase of property in Hankow marked the most recent advance in the extension of the company's interests. According to Mr. Horner, building operations on the new site will proceed without delay, and within a year the new offices will be completed.

Rumors of a disquieting and sensational nature were current in Hankow Wednesday, and beginning about midnight people in the native city found no rest and hastened to have their valuable belongings removed to foreign concessions as if some direful calamity were pending. The cause of fear was the threatened revolt and looting by troops who wanted to make good their arrears by looting the town, General Wang Chuan-yuan demanded $500,000 from the Chinese Chambers of Commerce of Hankow and Wuchang in order to prevent serious disturbance in Hankow. The Chambers at first promised him $300,000, but on the situation having become critical, they promised to pay $500,000, which put a temporary stop to rumors of mutinies and revolt.

The city of Ichang on the upper stretches of the Yangtze valley in Hupeh was looted and set on fire by

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SHANGHAI

former troops of Wu Kwang-hsin of the Anfu clique. Besides the losses of Chinese residents and merchants, heavy damages were sustained by foreign merchants. Offices of the Robert Dollar Company, which were established last year, were wrecked by the looters, and the godowns of the Nissen Kisen Kaisha and three other foreign firms were completely burned down. The Japanese Consular report from Ichang has it that of the twenty-four Japanese firms in Ichang, eighteen were damaged, and besides two Japanese residents were injured by the insurgent soldiers. The cause of the mutiny is the absence of pay to soldiers for nine months. At present American, British and Japanese gunboats are hurrying to upper Yangtze to protect their interests at Ichang. Chinese officials report that foreign interests are being well protected by Chinese government troops and two soldiers are guarding every foreign house in Ichang.

Hankow, December 12, 1920.

News from South China

The Canton government is enforcing the anti-gambling mandate with all its power, and even the clubs are forbidden to play the "sparrow games" for pleasure.

General Ngai Bong-ping, Commissioner of Police in Canton, won the championship for the enrollment of the largest membership for the Y. M. C. A. in its 11, campaign which closed recently.

The Canton government has suggested to the Macao government to prohibit gambling also. It has invited the Hongkong and the Macao governments to a joint conference to take measures to end the evil in South China.

Deputations of Kwangsiites from Wuchow and Canton have called on Dr. Sun Yat-sen and other leaders of the Military government requesting that steps be taken to oust Lu Yung-ting from power in Kwangsi so as to remove the obstacle to self-government.

There will be a grand health campaign, to be followed by a Christian revival service, in Canton from December 15 to 30. Among the outside speakers expected will be Dr. David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. in China.

There is no truth to the report that Tuan Chi-jui and Hsu Shu-tseng will be invited to participate in the Military government in Canton, and the Kuomintang leaders in Hongkong and Canton are charging that the Chiaotung, of Communications, Clique is spreading the rumor to the detriment of the Cantonese cause.

Up to the present, no definite action has been taken by the Military government regarding the declaration of war against the militarists in Kwangsi. Reports that have been published so far were unauthentic, as the leaders now in Canton have the program of reconstruction in Kwangtung as their first thought.

Many Cantonese merchants in Wuchow, Kwangsi, have stopped sending their orders to Canton for the new year season. They are awaiting to see whether

or not the Kwangtung government will attack Kwangsi before preparing for their year end trade. At present, the Hongkong-Wuchow river traffic is peaceful.

There is no truth to the reports that Dr. Sun Yat-sen and General Chen Chiung-ming have disagreed on the question of future action of the old Parliament. It is the intention of the Cantonese leaders not to interfere with the freedom of the National Assembly, as the Military government is but an executive branch of the Constitutionalist movement.

The Provincial Bank of Kwangtung, inaugurated by the Canton government under the administration of Mu Yung-hsien and Yang Wing-tai several months ago but closed because of the late disturbance, has been reopened for business. The government will make the bank its depositary. Mr. T. T. Cheng, Ph. B., of Chicago University, formerly president of the Industrial & Commercial Bank of Hongkong, is the new manging director.

Mr. Ernest B. Price, an American Vice-Consul, recently assistant Chinese secretary of the American Legation at Peking, is now in charge of the United States Consulate-General at Canton. Mr. Walter A. Adams, another Vice-Consul, has left Canton to take charge of the United States Consulate at Swatow. Mr. J. C. Nardini, American Vice-Consul in charge of the Immigration Division of the Consular Service here, has left Canton for America.

Mr. Frank W. Lee, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Canton, has asked the United States Diplomatic and Consular service to honor the signature of the Cantonese officials, Mr. Lee explaining that all consular authorities in Canton are recognizing his signature as an official of a *de facto* government in Canton. Moreover, the Americans are not hesitating to send their passports to the Commissioner for visa when they intend to travel inland.

Mr. Chau Lu has replaced Dr. Lew Yuk-lin, a former Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, as Salt Commissioner of Kwangtung. According to reports from the Consular corps in Canton, there has been very little damage done to foreigners during the recent military disturbance in Kwangtung. Several mission stations along the East river were pillaged by Kwangsi troops last September, and one native church supported by foreign missions was destroyed in the West river districts. Otherwise, no harm has been done to foreign interests.

The military government at Canton, according to the latest organization, now consists of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Mr. Tang Shao-yi, and General Tang Chi-yao, as Administrative Directors. So far no formal action has been taken to remove Tsen Chun-hsuan, Lu Yung-ting, and Admiral Lin Pao-yi from the Directorate, although it is never expected that they will be requested to return to Canton. In the division of portfolios in the military government Administrative Council, Dr. Sun Yat-sen will head the Ministry of Interior; Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Tang Shao-yi, Ministry of Communications; General Chen Chiung-ming, Ministry of War; George Hsu Chien, Ministry of Justice; Admiral Tang Ting-kwang, Ministry of Navy; Senator Ma Chun-wu, Secretary-General of the Administrative Council; and General Li Lieh-chun, Chief of Staff. In the absence of General Tang Chi-yao, Mr. Wang Pei-chun, his personal representative, will be Acting Minister of Communications.

H. W.

Canton, December 7, 1920.

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Week's News Summary

CHINA

December 10. Peking dispatch says Japanese plan to station troops in Hungchun district permanently, establishing court, police and communications systems.——Hupeh troops said to be on verge of mutiny because of non-payment.

December 11. Hankow report says militarists are fighting at Changsha and city is in flames.——Peking dispatch reports Chinese Foreign Office refused Japanese request to station troops in Kirin province.——Large consignment of Japanese arms received at Canton, according to Hongkong advices.

December 12. Hankow Chamber of Commerce gives half million dollars to relieve serious troop situation.

December 14. Minister of Finance grants two million dollars for military purposes.

December 15. Students clash with police at Honan capital.

SIBERIA

December 12. Vladivostok surrenders all powers to Chita assembly.

WANTED

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE FOR PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY

The Peking-Hankow Line of the Chinese Government Railways invites sealed proposals of bridge contractors for designing and building a new steel bridge about 2800 meters in length across the Yellow River (Hwang-Ho). Proposals will be received up to noon of June 30th, 1921, at the office of Peking-Hankow Railway, Peking, China. Plans, rules and specifications can be obtained from the following offices:

:Peking: Peking-Hankow Railway, American, British, Belgian, French, Italian and Japanese Legations.

:Foreign: Chinese Legations, Washington, London, Brussels, Paris, Rome and Tokyo.

All applications for same must be accompanied with £6 for foreign countries and with $30.00 for Peking.

Peking-Hankow Railway Administration.

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

Chinese Government Railways

THE connecting link of the main Shanghai-Tientsin line with the Peking-Hankow line is the Kaifenfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway—often called the Lunghai and Pienlo line-which is 115 miles in length. It was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension at Hsuchowfu connects it with the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de Fer et Tramways de Chine. Two hundred and sixty miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY

Peking, China.

15-168

JAPAN

December 10. Japan denies any pact with Chili.——Offical refusal to withdraw troops from Chinese-Eastern railway made.

December 11. Japanese representative League of Nations says country willing return Shantung but China withholding negotiations.

December 14. Japan apologizes for Tientsin affair between American and Japanese soldiers March, 1919.

GENERAL

December 9. President Wilson's annual message to Congress advocates Philippine independence, loan to Armenia and simplification of income and excess profits taxes.——Constantine plans return to Greece and declares army of country will support him.——Woodrow Wilson awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1920.

December 10. Allies cancel loans to Greece as Constantine returns to throne.——Italian warships desert to join D'Annunzio.——British Commons plans protective act for dye trade.

December 11. President Wilson issues appeal to American people to assist in relief China's famine.——American-Japanese war will be of latter's making, Congressman Kahn, California, declares in House.——M. Bourgeois, French member, says League of Nations will live.

December 12. Baron Hayashi, Japan's chief delegate League of Nations, declares disarmament a most important question and denies any contemplation of war on the part of his country.——M. Painleve says France will soon lead in Far Eastern trade.——Chancellor of the Exchequer says British naval expansion will be delayed.

December 13. California anti-alien land leasing law becomes operative.——Senators killed and wounded in alleged anarchist bomb plot in Bucharest.

December 14. Business district of Cork burned after fighting in city.——Harding holds conference with representative Americans to arrive at a foreign policy.——Billion dollar combine planned to back United States foreign trade.

December 15. Irish Secretary, Sir Hamar Greenwood, on stand for Cork disturbances.——Secretary of Navy Daniels says U.S. Navy must be greater.——Johnson Immigration Bill, prohibiting all immigration for period one year, passes American House.

Correspondence

A Chinese Point of View of Japanese Patriotism

EDITOR MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

The psychology of patriotism is that it is largely emotional. In many respects it resembles the characteristics of religion. Both patriotism and religion are made sacred by ceremony and music. An insult to one's national flag arouses the same feeling as an insult to one's religious emblem, the cross to a Christian, for instance. He is just as ready to sacrifice for the one as for the other. Both church and nation are organized with defensive and offensive means, the church with her propaganda and the nation with her military forces. Persecution and oppression both prove to be great consolidating factors to a people. Young people and women are more likely to become devotees of church or nation than adult men. And at times they both produce fanatics, visionaries and demagogues.

Now, since the Far East has come into contact with the Western nations it has been impressed with three new ideas; nationalism, Christianity and trade. China, Japan, and Korea have taken to them in different degrees. In short, it may be said, that the Japanese were born patriots, the Koreans have achieved Christian deeds, and the Chinese have had trade thrust upon them—the opium trade to start with. As it stands to-day, Japan seems to have made the most of her portion, Korea has suffered the worst for hers and China has taken least to hers. Korea, like Belgium in 1914, is completely under the iron hand of a foreign ruler. China, like France of the same time, is threatened with imminent ruin. The idea of a "great Japan" is becoming more and more of a fact.

Naturally one is interested in, and wishes to find out about, the real value of patriotism upon which Japanese politics, commerce and even social life turns like a pivot. Can a nation have too much patriotism and still remain healthy. How far does it really benefit the mass of the Japanese people? Is there anything higher than patriotism that a nation may strive to work and live for? This paper is concerned mainly with these questions.

Japan is so much intoxicated with patriotism that her people is almost on the verge of becoming maniacs. We often meet with remarks like this: "When you converse with a Japanese, for a time the conversation runs smoothly, then a question of principle comes and immediately the Japanese says something so strange that you look at him and say, 'Here is an altogether strange man, his honor, sentiment, all that is real is under government control.'" To be fair, they are under the control of this patriotic spirit, a kind of spiritual power. A Japanese will show you on the map how Korea is situated, pointing like a dagger and aiming at her heart, trying thus to justify her annexation, overlooking the historical fact of many hundreds of years that Korea has repeatedly suffered from Japanese aggression. Japanese patriotism makes them look at geography as geomancy, missionaries as political agitators, and Korean patriots as 'stupendous liars.' Many Japanese are astonished at the Chinese stupidity in that the whole nation does not throw herself at the feet of Japan and thus be protected from the hated white people.

To say that everybody in Japan is under this delusion would be exaggeration. Now and then one hears a protest against the crimes committed under the name of patriotism, complaints of woes and deprivation brought about by war and suffering and losses due to boycotts, heavy taxation and the high cost of living. After all, what do they amount to? Great Japan is made the aim of their education, the policy of their government and the successful and often repeated practice of their army and navy. The people are helpless. There are the policemen and detectives who are quite capable of taking care of the unpatriotic recalcitrants.

The point of view of a Chinese is always conservative. He holds on to the sayings of the wisemen of the past. He believes that Darwin was right in setting down the law of, "the survival of the fittest," and not the mightiest. Mencius said; "There are men who say—'I am skilful at marshalling troops, I am skilful at conducting a battle'—They are great criminals." Christ said; "For all they that take the sword shall perish by that sword." Japan is challenging the truth of these sayings, in which, however, the Chinese still have faith. They have taken to patriotism very slowly and failed to appreciate the meaning of militant patriotism. "Within the four seas are all brothers," and "Love thy neighbor," seem to be still good guides for social and national intercourse.

The whole situation of the Far East reminds me of a story written more than eight hundred years ago by Liu Tseng Yuen in the Tang Dynasty. The following is a free translation of it:—

"In the province of Szechuan there were no donkeys. A lover of strange things took much trouble in putting one into a houseboat and thus transported him by way of the Yangtze River into that province. There was no work at hand for the newcomer, so he was turned loose into the woods. A lamb came too near to the donkey and bothered him so the donkey at once kicked it to death. A goat, which was neighbor to the lamb and came close to see what was the matter, also had the misfortune to lose both his horns and his pride. The grizzly bear, who had had her own designs on both lamb and goat, was quite enraged at the stranger's act. She came up with the intention first to hug and then to lick the donkey. But before she got to the donkey, he turned around and gave her such a kick that she rolled three times before getting to her feet again. The lion seeing such feats of the donkey at once adopted him as his brother. Even the big eagle from the mountain top came down to congratulate him.

"However both eagle and lion kept close watch of the donkey. They discovered that his fighting capacity was limited to high kicks; that his digestive capacity was limited to grass so that he could not assimilate the lamb that was killed. So one day the lion and the eagle came to ask the donkey what he had done with the dead lamb. The donkey told them to mind their own business, gave them the hi-ha-hi-ha and pointed his heels at them. In a few minutes there was no donkey left.

This counts for the fact that to this day there is no donkey in Szechuan. The animals there simply would not be fooled any more."

C. P. WANG.

China's Progress in Industry

Prepared by *The Chinese Engineer and Contractor*

Iron Mine Near Chinkiang—An iron deposit was discovered some time ago in the hill called the Hill of the Eight Duke Cave, three miles from the city of Chinkiang. An attempt to open a mine was made by

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Chinese Government Railways

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The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

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8.00	21.00	dep.	Peking Chienmen	arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,,	Paomachang	dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,,	Changsintiin	,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,,	Liuliho	,,	19.58	
10.40		,,	Kaopeotien	,,	19 04	
12,34	0.43	,,	Paotingfu	,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,,	Chengtingfu	,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,,	Shihkiachwang	,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,,	Shuntehfu	,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,,	Changteh Ho	,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,,	Sinsiang	,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,,	Chengchow	,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,,	Hsuchow	,,	22.15	3 33
9.14	23.04	,,	Yencheng	,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,,	Chumatien	,,	18.16	4 45
14.09	3.12	,,	Sinyangchow	,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,,	S'tien (Chikungshan)	,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,,	Siaokan	,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr.	Hankow Tachimen	,,	8.00	20.00

15-170

some Japanese capitalists, shortly after the discovery, who obtained an option on the property from a Chinese priest for $500. An analysis of the ore made by the Japanese showed seven parts of iron and three of other minerals, a composition better than that of the Tayeh ore in Hupeh. Upon the advice of certain gentry of the city of Chinkiang the priest recently returned the option money and a Chinese mining company is being organized to take over the enterprise.

Nantung Installing New Milling Machinery.—The Tah Seng Cotton Mill, which has been established more than twenty years, will soon install 4,000 new spindles and 3000 looms, all being on order from England and due to arrive next spring. The mill is one of the largest of its kind in China and has already established six branch plant with a seventh to be placed in operation soon at Sze Yang Chang. The new mill has ordered 15,000 spindles and 600 looms from the United States. As an addition to the cotton milling industry in Nantung, a large weaving plant is under consideration. The present cloth production of the center is 100,000 bales.

New Silk Filature in Kaishing—A silk filature is soon to be established in Kaishing, according to a recent report. The location selected is a twenty mow site near the East Gate. Work on the building has been started and 300 machines ordered. With favorable conditions, completion of the works is expected next June. Kaishing is a large city, well connected with other parts of the country by steam launches and railways and has grown to be a manufacturing center.

Making Paper from Chinese Straw.—A Chinese chemist by the name of King is said to have discovered a new way for making finer grades of paper out of native straw and with the assistance of several friends has opened a mill at Wang's Garden on Hungjao Road, Shanghai. The paper is said to compare favorable with the finer grades of imported stock. Straw has been used for years in China for making wrapping and other coarse grades of paper.

Hingwha to Have Electic Plant.—The city of Hingwha, Kiangsu province, is comtemplating the erection of an electric light and power plant and a representative of the city will be in Shanghai within a short time to obtain the machinery. Capital totalling $15,000, in cash, has been obtained and more is expected. The plant will be located outside of the South Gate. There are two cities of the same name in the country, one in Kiangsu province and the other in Fukien.

New Industries in Chekiang—M. Y. San, a prominent overseas Chinese, has announced his intention of building a sugar mill in Sanmenwan. The organization will have a capitalization of five million dollars. When the plan was first announced, three cities were under consideration as the center of the industry, Woosung, Nantung and Sanmenwan. Another overseas Chinese, a Mr. Hsia, is going to build a brewery on the bank of the famous West Lake at Hangchow. The capital agreed upon for this company is ten million dollars. As the water of the lake is impure, several artesian wells will be drilled to furnish the plant with pure water.

Development of the Sanmenwan Bay.—A large concern for development purposes has been organized by an overseas Chinese, Mr. Hsia, and his associates, and the Sanmenwan Bay has been selected as the first

project. This bay and the city of the same name is located between Ningpo and Taichow, opposite the Riukiu Islands. The location is said to be excellent for shipping and manufacturing and the surrounding country fine for agricultural purposes. Included in the first project, will be the irrigation and reclamation of the waste land of the district. Mr. Hsia has announced his intention of investing $10,000,000 in the company and the entire capitalization will be $50,000,000. The development scheme as now outlined is: the establishment of a bank to collect the capital and circulate it in the market; the opening of mines of all kinds, the reclaiming of waste lands; the building of as many roads for better communications as possible; the opening of water routes for irrigation; the installation of a water works and sewerage system; the installation of an electric light plant; the introduction of new methods of fishing; the building of wharfs for the accomodation of passenger and freight traffic the enlargement of the harbor for the accomodation of larger vessels; the division of the business center into districts, using approximately 2,000 mow of land; the building of a railway to Ningpo in the north and Foochow in the south; the opening of a steamship route between Shanghai and Hongkong; the development of 100,000 mow of land into a residential and business district; the erection of garrisons for soldiers and laborers; the building of a park in a central location; the organization of a municipal council; the erection of a Confucian temple for the promotion of morals and religion among the residents; the establishment of all kinds of manufacturing plants. All of the overseas Chinese interested in the project are insistent upon having an effective self-government system for the city of Sanmenwan.

Silk Filatures in China—China is a great silk producing country but only 101 filatures have been established to date. They are located in the following places and employ the number of reelers indicated:

	Filatures	Reelers
Shanghai	78	20,282
Soochow	3	763
Wusih	11	3,060
Chinkiang	2	456
Hangchow	1	276
Siaosan	1	208
Huchow	1	200
Hupeh	1	200
Hunan	1	200
Anhwei	1	200
Yunan	1	200
Total	101	25,600

The annual production of reeled silk is from 35,800, to 40,000 piculs and approximately 280,000 piculs of clean cocoons are used, that is, on the basis of seven piculs of cocoons for the production of one picul of reeled silk. All the cocoons are first sterilized in an oven. There are 10,409 ovens and 587 cocoon stores in Kiangsu, 3,782 ovens and 240 stores in Chekiang and 772 ovens and 49 stores in Anhwei. The total of ovens in the three principal provinces of production is 15,001 and of stores 866.

Cement Interests at Chefoo—The work of cement manufacturing at Chefoo is being carried on by the son of General Feng Kuo-chang, the founder of the first plant, in conjunction with a large share-

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Cash	3,619,706
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	$19,333,656

LIABILITIES:

Capital	$ 1,000,000
Reserve	120,000
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Drafts Issued	6,199,902
Liability on Acceptances	3,125,331
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holder in the company, Mr. Sung. An entire hill of cement producing clay has been purchased for $2,000, and the company has been registered with the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. The company is attempting to obtain a monopoly on the selling of cement products in the province of Shantung for a period of thirty years. Cement plants are already in operation at Canton, Hankow and Tongshan and native cement is being largely used in the nation instead of imported cement, although large quantities are brought in each year. The plant at Chefoo was established by General Feng, who employed a chemist to make an analysis of cement clay located in a deposit 10 li southwest of Chefoo. The analysis proved the commercial possibilities of the deposit and at the time of his death the General was organizing a company of $1,000,000 capital. The organization work has been completed by his son.

The Chefoo-Weihsien Motor Road—Since the first of November work has been progressing on a motor road between Chefoo and Weihsien. The labor employed is from the famine districts and so far approximately 140 li of highway has been built. The road is divided into two sections, one from Chefoo to Lungko and a second from Lungko to Weihsien, the entire distance being 480 li. There are now more than 3,000 sufferers working on the road. According to recent reports, 101 motor trucks have been ordered for passenger and freight traffic. When the road is completed, the truck transportation will begin operation on a five dollar fare from Chefoo to Weihsien, the same rate as that from Suchien to Hsuchow. It is expected that future developments will bring the extension of the road to Tsinan, the capital of Shantung.

Woosung as an Ocean Port—By a recent Presidential Mandate, Hon. Chang Chien, the founder of the widely known model city of Kiangsu province, Nantungchow, was appointed to take charge of the development of Woosung, a small city near Shanghai at the junction of the Yangtsze and Whangpo rivers, as an ocean port. A large development company with a capitalization of $10,000,000 is being organized. A rapid rise in the price of the land in the district is expected, the present cost being approximately taels 1,000 a mow. The block of land formerly occupied by the Imperial Examination Hall, 28 mow, will be taken first for the building of houses and workshops.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—During the past week the cotton market has had a generally downward tendency, showing at one time a gross decline of one tael, on the realization on the part of the general public, of the bearish features to which we alluded a week ago.

In looking broadly at the events of the week, it would seem that the decline was brought about by the realization on the part of the world that the basic conditions, which alone could justify a permanently higher level of prices, were lacking, and those who

believed these conditions to exist and expected them to develop, were disappointed, and the liquidation of holdings acquired on the above theory has probably been the chief factor in the decline in the world's markets.

In summing up the situation, it seem to us that looking at the question of supply and demand, it is not unlikely that a lower level of prices will eventually be reached unless the outlook should be changed materially by startling untoward developments.

Yarn.—Nothing bearish has come to light since our last report was issued. Our market during the interval continued steady to firm with a feeling of assurance that no weakness is likely to develop in this direction for some time to come.

Liverpool, December 6, 1920.

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....28.00 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ..... 7.75 „
Good Middling American, Spot.....10.62 „
„ „ „ January.....11.29 „
„ „ „ March .....11.44 „
Market :—*Steady.*

New York, December 9, 1920.

New York Market :—

January .....15.75 Cents
May .....16.08 „
July.....16.13 „
Spot.....16.25 „
Market :—*Steady.*

Bombay, December 9, 1920.

Bombay Market :—

Broach, F. G. April/May...Rps. 332 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, March.. „ 214 „ „
Fine Comra, March ..... „ 266 „ „
Market :—*Easier.*

Shanghai Market :—

Tungchow Spot Ex-wharf.....Tls. 22.50
„ Nov./Dec..... „ 24.00
Shanghai Dec. ..... „ 21.00
„ M-ginned, Dec..... „ 21.50
Ningpo New Crop Spot ..... „ 25.00
Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

China Steam Filatures : Are inactive and weaker. Some holders are beginning to realize that it is useless to try to maintain present prices until a brisk demand sets in again. In order to dispose of their stocks they must compete with the Japanese Reelers, who are at present holding large stocks.

China Steam Filatures, Grand Extra Chops...Tls. 950
„ „ „ Extra Chops..... „ 900
„ „ „ Medium Chops ..... „ 800

Tsatlees Improved Reel : A small business has been done on the following basis :

Blue Dragon X-1-2 & Flying Horse X-1-2...Tls. 820
Cloud Unicorn X-1-2 & Double Horse X-1-2 „ 815

Tussahs : Are inactive and quoted on the basis of :

Tussah Best Chops.....Tls. 350
„ Market Chops..... „ 330

Yellows & Tussah Natives have been sold in very small lots on the basis of :

Mienchew R. R.....Tls. 600
Kobun..... „ 400
Mienchew..... „ 450
Tussah Native ..... „ 255/240

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, December 15th, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—A further decline in both the Spot and forward prices of Silver has to be recorded, since our last Circular, today's Quotations of 40⅝d. near and 40¾d. forward being 2¾d. and 2½d. respectively, lower than this day last week. The lowest price touched was 38¼d., since when a slight recovery has taken place, due entirely to speculative operations. Our Exchrnge Market has ruled quiet throughout the week, genuine business both in regard to Imports and Exports being abnormally dull. T/T on London closes at 4/od. with some Banks selling 2¼d. higher. In regard to the stocks of Silver here, as far as can be ascertained, they are ample for local requirements over Chinese New Year, and this fact coupled with the comparative stagnation in the Export trade, would appear to indicate that little support to the Silver Market can be expected from this end.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows :—
Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 33,495,000 a decrease of Tls. 39,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars... $ 27,430,000 an increase of $ 100,000
Estimated value in Taels 53,244,000.
being roughly double the stocks held here this time last year.

†	Average rates for Nov.	Thurs. Dec. 9	Friday Dec. 10	Sat. Dec. 11	Mon. Dec. 13	Tuesday Dec. 14	Wed. Dec. 15
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	5/0.423	4/2 4/1	3/11½	3/11 13/32 10	4/0	4/0	4/0
D/Dfts. „	—	4/2¼ 4/1¼	3/11¾	3/11 13/32 10	4/0¼	4/0¼	4/0¼
4m/s „	—	4/2½ 4/1½	4/0	4/0 3/11	4/0½	4/0½	4/0¼
T/T India	307.750	294 288	280	280 269½	278	278	275
T/T France	1,436.731	1225 1200	1155	1170 1145	1180	1180	1190
T/T N. Y.	68.404	71¾ 70¼	68	68¼ 67	69¼	69¼	69¼
T/T H'kong	74.163	76 75	76	75 75	75	75	74¼
T/T Japan	58.308	69 70½	72½	72 1/7 74	71¾	71¾	71¾
T/T Batavia	287.596	236 232	224	224 219	226	226	226
T/T Straits Bk's buying rates	45 981	55 56½	58¼	58¼ 59½	57¾	57¾	75¾
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	5/4 423	4/6 4/5	4/3½	4/3½ 4/2½	4/4	4/4	4/4
6m/s „ „	—	4/6½ 4/5½	4/4	4/4 4/3	4/4½	4/4½	4/4½
4m/s „ D/P	5/5.673	4/7¼ 4/6¼	4/4⅝	4/4¾ 4/3¾	4/5¼	4/5¼	4/5¼
4m/s „ „							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,536.731	1325 1300	1255	1270 1245	1280	1280	1290
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	93.404	78¾ 77¼	75	75¼ 74	76¼	76¼	76¼
4m/s „ Docs	—	79½ 78	75¾	76 74¾	77	77	77

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Dec. 9	Dec. 10	Dec. 11	Dec. 13	Dec. 14	Dec. 15
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	43	39¾	38⅞	40½	40⅞	40⅝
Shanghai Price of GoldBars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 323.50	Tls. 331.00	Tls. 333.00	Tls. 325.50	Tls. 321.00	Tls. 323.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.675	71.7	71.5	71.65	71.7	71.8675
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	4%	4½%	4%	4½%	5%	4½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris	T/T 59.53
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	London on Germany	T/T 253
London open Market rate		New York on London	T/T 346⅜
of Discount 3 m/s.	6 11/16 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5⅝
„ „ 4 m/s.	6 11/16 %	Hongkong on „	T/T 3/0½
„ „ 6 m/s	6 11/16 %	Yokohama „ „	T/T 2/10⅜

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Monday, November 22, to November 26, 1920)

(*Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—millions; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Dec. 1 Tael equal $1.17 Gold.*)

S. S. Empress of Japan, November 13.

To San Francisco.

Carpets	Pcs.	8

To Baltimore.

Strawbraid, White	Pls.	9
Carpets	Pcs.	24

To Newton.

Silk, Wate:		
Shanghai ....Bls. 59	Pls.	190.96

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports..Bls. 50	,,	50.72
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai...Bls. 110	,,	110.86
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	2.43
,, Piece Goods	,,	0.31

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai....Bls. 35	,,	34.41

S. S. West Ira, November 13.

To San Francisco.

Antimony Regulus	,,	420
Oil, Camphor	,,	33
Walnut, Kernels	,,	286
Tungsten Ore	,,	370
Carpets	Pcs.	9

To Cleveland.

Nutgalls	Pls.	12
Rhubarb	,,	4

S. S. Lima Maru, from U. S. A., November 1.

Iron Bars	Pls.	372
,, Nails, Wire	,,	532
,, Plates	,,	2,696
,, Washers	,,	25
,, Manufattures of	,,	346
Zinc Sheets	,,	9
Bronze Powder	,,	14
Glue, Cow	,,	48
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	97
Ink, Printing	,,	20
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	2,360
Paper, Cardboard	,,	2,185
,, Unclassed	,,	1,078
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	311
Machines, Sewing	Pcs.	15
Motor-cars	,,	2
Motor-boat	,,	1
Motor Trucks	,,	1
Scales	,,	762
Skins, Reindeer, Untanned	,,	207
Typewriters	,,	2
Belts, Leather	Doz.	29
Files	,,	440
Cigars	Mille.	77
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	8,306
Glass, Wired	Sq. ft.	14,206
Dyes,....Pkgs. 22	Hk.Tls.	10,206

S. S. Hawaii Maru, November 13.

To Seattle.

Egg Albumen, Frozen	Pls.	914
,, Yolk, Frozen	,,	1,116
Game, Frozen	,,	10
Poultry, Frozen	,,	124
Foreign Goods.		
Cylinders, Empty	Pcs.	141

S. S. M. S. Dollar, November 15.

To New York.

Camphor	Pls.	111
Feathers, Goose	,,	25
Intestines, Pig	,,	49

S. S. West Henshaw, November 13.

To San Francisco.

Intestines, Pig	Pls.	4
Oil, Wood	,,	1,681

S. S. Hague Maru, November 18.

To Boston.

Egg Whole, Dried	Pls.	45

To Jersey City.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, other Ports	Pls.	54
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	68

To New York.

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	5
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	46
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Kiukiang	,,	128
Imperial, Kiukiang	,,	12
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	639
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	107
Antimony, Regulus	,,	1,780
Bristles	,,	242
Camphor	,,	238
Chinaware, Coarse	,,	10
,, Fine	,,	9
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	164
Hemp Fibre	,,	783
Hair, Human, Refuse	,,	101
Intestines, Pig	,,	251
Nutgalls	,,	19
Oil, Wood	,,	841
Rhubarb	,,	129
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	3,320
Walnuts, in Shell	,,	375
Carpets	Pcs.	29
Hats, Rush	,,	943
Skins, Lamb, Tanned	,,	1,030

To San Francisco.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	19
Oil, Wood	,,	1,723
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	41,400

S. S. Bloemfontein, from U. S. A., November 3.

Cotton Canvas	Yds.	6,281
,, Goods	,,	304
Iron Anvils	Pls.	22
,, Bars, Deformed	,,	359
,, Pipe Fittings	,,	9
,, Washers	,,	50
Zinc Sheets	,,	50
Acid, Baracic	,,	355
Asbestos Packing	,,	12
Calcium, Carbide	,,	83
Cement, Unclassed	,,	4
Graphite	,,	6
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	1,630
Ink, Printing	,,	107
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	987
Leather, Calf	,,	7
,, Patent	,,	5
,, Sole	,,	7
Paint, Prussian Blue	,,	2
Paper, Cigarette, on Ribbons	,,	338
,, Enamel	,,	181
,, Wax	,,	52
,, Writing	,,	12
,, Strawboard	,,	160
,, Unclassed	,,	137
Petroleum	,,	37
Potassium Products	,,	8
Sodr, Unclassed	,,	38
Sodium, Hyposulphite	,,	19
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	4
Sugar of Milk	,,	211
Bells	Pcs.	1,079
Clocks	,,	39
Machines, Calculating	,,	30
Motor-cars	,,	18
Oilcloth	,,	320
Trunks	,,	6
Typewriters	,,	127
Shoes	Pairs.	18
Baking Powder	Doz.	255
Canned Goods, Unclassed	,,	90
Hosiery	,,	170
Mirrors	,,	3
Underwear	,,	620
Cigars	Mille	39
Cigarettes	,,	500
Paints, Unclassed	Galls.	178
Varnish	,,	138
Dyes.....Pkgs. 119	Hk.Tls.	4,248
Machinery	,,	24,979

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New Books and Publications

American Foreign Policy

American Foreign Policy, based upon statements of Presidents and Secretaries of State of the United States and of Publicists of the American Republics, with an introduction by Nicholas Murray Butler. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Washington, D. C., 1920.

AT a time when President-Elect Harding is calling a conference to consider what is the duty of the United States in the present world situation, a book such as this is of value. It brings together, we are told in the introduction, "those official statements by successive Presidents and Secretaries of State which, having been formally or tacitly accepted by the American people, do in effect constitute the foundation of American foreign policy.". ...." They are the classic declarations of policy, which, taken together, present a record of which the American people may well be proud."

In this book are to be found Washington's Farewell Address, Jefferson's First Inaugural Address,—which contains the much quoted phrase on "entangling alliances" with foreign nations,—Monroe's famous seventh annual message to Congress, James G. Blaine's call for the First International American Congress, the instructions to the American delegates to the Hague Peace Conferences, and other documents, to the act of the Sixty-Fourth Congress, August 29, 1916, declaring the international policy of the United States. This book is the best of collections of just the reading that an American needs to do today.

The most important document for present consideration is perhaps the "Recommendations of Habana Concerning International Organization." These were adopted by the American Institute of International Law after the great war had been in progress for more than two years, and they provide, in the language of Dr. Butler, "America's positive contribution to the solution of the problem of providing a form of international cooperation which will avoid the creation of a super-government and rest international cooperation upon respect and reverence for law." If the Republican party has a program of this sort in mind it is probably based upon these "Recommendations of Habana."

C. F. R.

St. John's University, November 30, 1920.

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SHANGHAI

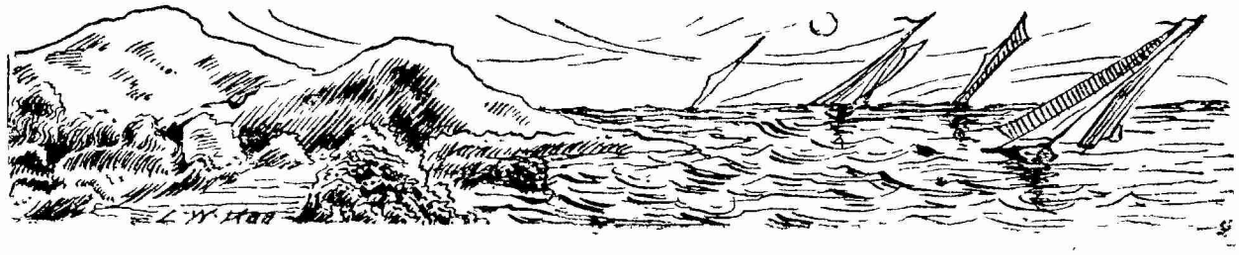
Comment Unnecessary

The Statesman's Year Book, Statistical and Historical Annual of the States of the World for the year 1920. Edited by J. Scott Keltie and Mr. Epstein. 57th annual publication. Macmillan & Co., Ltd. St. Martin's Street, London, 1920.

This well-known work is almost as necessary to the student of public affairs as is a dictionary to the man who writes. It is a publication that no school and few offices can get on without. For these reasons it needs no introduction and little comment.

There is a temptation to linger and to look into the statistics of Austria and of the German States, and to consider the information that the editors have been able to gather about Russia and Turkey; but this would be writing another commentary on the peace treaties that brought the war to an end.

If you need to know the area of north Sakhalin, the population of the Andaman Islands, the names of the member of Austria's cabinet, the birth-rate in Finland, the best books of reference on Turkey, the position of Yap Island, the public debt of Peru, the statistics of Siamese trade, you can find these things in *The Statesman's Year Book.*



15-175

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Relations

Topic 1: Japanese Atrocities in the Chientao Area

References: Pp.61-2

Questions: 1. What is the aim of the Japanese in this area? 2. Why should they be anti-Christian? 3. Are these acts done by irresponsible soldiers or by order? 4. Besides "punishing" the Koreans what are the Japanese preparing for? 5. What are they doing to prepare for future "emergencies"? 6. What action should be taken by the Peking government? 7. What would be the advantage of taking this matter before the League?

Topic 2: The Returns of the American Election

References: Pp.69-70.

Questions: 1. What is the Electoral vote? 2. Why is there an Electoral College in the United States? 3. How does this election compare with the second Wilson election? 4. Was this election held to be a "personal" or a "party" victory for Mr. Harding? 5. In what way will it be easier to put through legislation now in the United States than it has been for the past two years? 6. How many votes were cast in this election? 7. Why were more votes cast this time than ever before?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Decentralizaiton in Chinese Government

References: Pp.62 4

Questions: 1. What is the difference between Federal and Unitary government? 2. Under President Yuan what type had China? 3. Under the Manchus was it similar? 4. Which type has England? The United States? 5. Which type will fit China best for handling foreign affairs? Domestic affairs? 6. What is the meaning of such cries as "Canton for the Cantonese"? 7. How may the International Consortium affect the solution of this problem? 8. How does the action of Japan affect this matter?

Topic 2: Printing of the "Collection of Four Libraries"

References: Pp.64-7.

Questions: 1 What is the Ssu Ku Chuan Shu, and when was it compiled? 2. Why is the republishing of it being considered? 3. What can you say as to the size of the work? 4. How long did it take to collect the material for this work? 5. In whose reign was it carried out? 6. What will be the cost per set if this work is reprinted?

Topic 3: The Consortium and the Famine

Reference: P.72

Questions: 1. Who wrote this article? 2. What is the population per square mile in the famine area? 8. Why did Lord Cromer say, "there is no possibility of a failure of crops in Egypt"? 4. How has the famine question been handled in India by the English? 5. What is suggested as a means by which the Consortium may help in this famine? 6. Discuss the use of irrigation in America, and India.

Topic 4: The Mob Attack on the Kiangsu Provincial Council

Reference: P.74-5.

Questions: 1. When did the attack take place? 2. What was said by some to be the cause? 3. What was the true cause? 4. Who is thought to have "engineered" the attack? 5. Where has it been suggested that the Assembly should meet hereafter?

Topic 5.: Women Reformers in China

References: Pp.76,78,80.

Questions: 1. Who is Miss Wong, and what evils is she combatting? 2. Give her arguments against the use of liquors, tobacco, and opium. 3. What does she have to say about officials and opium? Is it true, and if so in what cases?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. China's Business Depression

References: Pp.68-69.

Questions: 1. What does the word "depression" mean? 2. How does a depression differ from a panic? 3. Is the effect upon business of the rates of exchange favorable or unfavorable? 4. Is the effect upon business of political conditions favorable or unfavorable? 5. Which effect do you think greater, that of exchange or that of politics? 6. What does the writer think will happen at Chinese New Year? 7. When does he expect to see an improvement in Chinese business conditions?

Topie 2: Chinese National Banking

References: P. 113.

Questions: 1. What does Mr. Hall believe to be the reason for "the disasters that have befallen the national system of banks"? 2. Why are the men who would prevent this not in power? 3. What is Mr. Hall's plan for the reform of the national banks? 4. What do you think of this plan?

Topic 3. China's Progress in Industry.

References: Pp.108-110.

Questions: 1. Look up paper manufacturing in an encyclopedia and compare Western methods with Chinese methods. 2. In many cases we are told that China is developing the manufacture of those things that she now imports. Do you think this is a good policy? Explain. 3. Of the plans for industrial development outlined here, which are of greatest importance? Why?

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins

CANTON:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

December 10, Cause No 1098, Ring Mow Zu v. Wilkins Bros. & Co. Inc.; continued to December 13, by agreement of both parties.

,, 11, ,, ,, 609, In re George A. Derby's Will; on application of George H. Derby for distribution; testimony of Mrs. Campbell taken.

,, 11, In re Helen L. McCauley's application for admission to the Bar: on report of Examining Committee.

,, 11, Cause No. 1214, United States v. Darke; testimony of accused given; cause argued and submitted.

,, 13, Cause No. 1098, Ring Mow Zu v. Wilkins Bros. & Co. Inc.; Messrs. Fleming & Bryan for Plff., Messrs. Fessenden & Haskell for deft.; continued pending negotiations for settlement.

,, 14, ,, ,, 1239, U. S. v. Missemer; arraignment and assignment.

,, 14, ,, ,, 1098, Ring Mow Zu v. Wilkins Bros. & Co., Inc.; stipulation entered into and cause continued until disposition of No. 1045 between the same parties.

(Before the Commissioner)

December 13, 1920. Cause No. 1242, U. S. v. Havert; testimony taken of witness Tse Yung Ching and defendant.

Judgments and Orders:

December 11, In re Helen L. McCauley's application for Admission to the Bar; oath administered and applicant admitted.

,, ,, Cause No. 609, In re George A. Derby's Will; order for distribution to George H. Derby.

,, ,, ,, ,, 1214, U. S. v. Darke; sentence.

(By the Commissioner)

,, 13, Cause No. 1242, U. S. v. Havert; defendant acquitted.

Assignments for Hearing:

December 17, 9:30 a m. Causes No. 1109 and 1110, Jenkee Company v. P. F. Wisner Co.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, ,, 1217, Boulon v. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore.

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, ,, 1119, Poo Shong Hong et al v. Consolidated Steel Corporation.

,, 23, ,, ,, ,, ,, 1179, Wong Zing On v. Wilkins Bros. & Co., Inc.

,, 24, ,, ,, ,, ,, 1239, U. S. v. Missemer.

Miscellaneous Filings:

December 9, Cause No 1235, U. S. vs. E. A. Anns; complaint.

,, 10, ,, ,, 1239, U. S. vs. George W. Missemer; information.

,, 10, ,, ,, 1098, Ring Mow Zu vs. The Wilkins Bros & Co Inc; reply.

,, 10, ,, ,, 370, Murray vs. Murray; application for commission.

,, 10, ,, ,, 1206, U. S. vs Fred Moore; final commitment.

December 10, Causse No. 1178, U. S. vs. M. A. Niernsee; final commitment.

,, 10, ,, ,, 1211, U. S. vs. Welch; final commitment

,, 10, , ,, 1241, In re Nils J. Friedstrom's estate; petition; affidavit; oath; bond; motion for commission; to take depositions.

,, 10, ,, ,, 1242, U. S. vs. Alfred Havert; affidavit; writ issued.

,, 13, ,, ,, 1045, Ring Mow Zu vs. The Wilkins Bros Co Inc; plaintiffs reply brief.

,, 13, ,, ,, 1171, Koo Cheong Gee vs. A. G. Sharpley; motion to release execution.

,, 13, ,, ,, 1243, Kwang Yuen Dye Co vs. Stewart Crane Co; petition; summons issued.

,, 13, ,, ,, 926, In re Charles L. Ogilvie's estate; affidavit of publication.

,, 14, ,, ,, 1244, U. S. vs. Henry B. Furbush; complaint.

,, 14, ,, ,, 1245, 1246 } Hsien Nieh New World Co vs. The Tobacco Products Corporation; petition; summons issued.

,, 14, ,, ,, 1219, 1220 } U. S. Boulon; defendant's brief.

,, 14, ,, ,, 1098, Ring Mow Zu vs. The Wilkins Bros & Co Inc; stipulation.

,, 15, ,, ,, 1247, U. S. vs. F. C. Craig; affidavit; writ issued.

,, 15, ,, ,, 1214, U. S. vs. Darke; final commitment.

,, 15, No. 59 Articles of Incorporation of the Hua Sheng Trading Company.

,, 15, ,, ,, 1248, U. S. vs. Francis Quinn; complaint.

,, 15, ,, ,, 1249, Clarence W. Wallerich vs. E. Block; petition; summons issued.

,, 15, ,, ,, 1197, In re George W. Sayles Estate; affidavit of publication.

,, 15, ,, ,, 49?, In re James W. Lambuth's Estate; affidavit of publication.

,, 16, ,, ,, 1250, In re James S. Fearon's Will; petition; submission to jurisdiction.

,, 16, ,, , 810, In re Archie D. Rice's Estate; receip final account.

,, 16, ,, ,, 116, In re Guardianship of Roach Minors; guardian's account.

,, 16, ,, ,, 1241, In re Nils J. Friedstrom's Estate; submission to jurisdiction.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate.
FREDERICK PETERSON GEORGE.
Deceased. | Cause No. 913 | NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named estate and that all persons having claims against it are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers to the undersigned on or before June 4, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payments to the undersigned forthwith.

PETER MATSON
Administrator,
Swedish American Missionary Covenant,
Siangyang, Hupeh, China.

December 1, 1920.

Far Eastern American Bar Association

OFFICERS, 1921

President, Charles S. Lobingier ..... *Shanghai*
Vice President, For China South of the Yangtsze, Chauncey P. Holcomb, ... ,,
Vice President, For North China and Japan, Edgar P. Allen . *Peking*
Vice President For the Philippines, Eugene A. Perkins..... *Manila*
Secretary-Treasurer, Ferno J. Schuhl..... *Shanghai*
Executive Committee { Stirling Fessenden..... ,,
William S. Fleming..... ,,
Roland S. Haskell..... ,,

Representation in the National Association

Member General Council, Charles S. Lobingier, ... *Shanghai*
Vice President, Eugene A. Perkins, ... *Manila*
Representative on Membership Committee, William S. Fleming, *Shanghai*
Local Council:
Chauncey P. Holcomb ..... *Shanghai.*
William A. Kincaid ..... *Manila.*
Robert E. Manly ..... *Naga, P.I.*
Hewitt D. Rodger..... *Shanghai.*

Delegates to National Conventions

38th Annual Convention at Salt Lake City, 1915.
Charles S. Lobingier.

39th Annual Convention, at Chicago, Ill., 1916.
Edgar Pierce Allen
John F. Jewell.

40th Annual Convention, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 1917.
Charles S. Lobingier.

41st Annual Convention, Cleveland, O., 1918.
Chauncey P. Holcomb.

42nd Annual Convention at Boston, Mass., 1919.
Charles S. Lobingier.

MEMBERSHIP ROLL JANUARY 1, 1921.

Active Members

*Adams, Walter A..... *Swatow, China.*
Aitken, Thomas D..... *Manila, P. I.*
*Allan, Arthur S..... *Shanghai, China.*
*Allen, Edgar Pierce ..... *Peking,* ,,
*Bassett, Arthur ..... *Shanghai,* ,,
Blume, W. W.,..... *Nanking,* ,,
Browne, J. R..... *Shanghai,* ,,
Bryan, Robert, T. Jr..... *Shanghai,* ,,
Crossfield, A. S. ..... *Manila, P. I.*
Cunningham, Edwin S. ..... *Shanghai,* ,,
Davies, James B. ..... *Shanghai,* ,,
*Evans, Richard T. ..... *Tientsin,* ,,
*Faison, Paul F. ..... *Tientsin,* ,,
Fessenden Stirling..... *Shanghai,* ,,
*Fisher, Frederic C. ..... *Manila, P. I.*
*Fleming, William S. ..... *Shanghai,* ,,
*Frost, Ralph A. ..... *Hankow,* ,,
Gibbs, Allison D, ... *Manila, P. I.*
Hadley, Frank W. ..... *Shanghai* ,,
Hartigan, Thomas L. ..... *Manila, P. I.*
Haskell, Roland S. ..... *Shanghai,* ,,
*Heen, M. L. ..... *Shanghai,* ,,
Holcomb, Chauncey P. ..... *Shanghai,* ,,
James, Edwin R. ..... *Bangkok, Siam.*
Jenkins, Douglas..... *Harbin, China.*
Kauffman, James Lee..... *Yokohama, Japan.*
*Kincaid, William A. ..... *Manila, P. I.*
*Krisel, Alexander..... *Shanghai, China.*
Linebarger, Paul Myron..... *Shanghai,* ,,
*Lobingier, Charles Sumner ..... *Shanghai,* ,,
*Lucker, Harry A. ..... *Tientsin,* ,,
Lurton, Nelson E. ..... *Shanghai,* ,,
McCauley, Helen L. ..... *Shanghai,* ,,
McDonough, Charles A. ..... *Manila, P. I.*
Mei, Hua-Chuen ..... *Shanghai,* ,,
Perkins, Eugene A. ..... *Manila, P. I.*
Rankin, Charles W. ..... *Shanghai,* ,,
*Rodger, H. D. ..... *Shanghai,* ,,
*Rose, Earl B. ..... *Shanghai,* ,,
*Ross, James ..... *Manila, P. I.*
Schuhl, Ferno J. .. .. *Shanghai,* ,,
*Scidmore, George H..... *Yokohama, Japan.*
Simmang, Ernest T., ... *Peking, China.*
*Wolfson, Joseph N. ..... *Manila, P. I.*
Zankl, M. N. ..... *Shanghai,* ,,

Charter member.

Honorary Members

Wilfley, Lebbeus R. ..... *New York, N. Y.*
De Becker, J. E. ..... *Yokohama, Japan.*

Associate Members.

Bible, Frank E..... *Auburn, N. Y.*
Bishop, Craneford M.,..... *New York*
Bruce, Edward B..... ,, ,, ,,
Conant, Ernest B ..... *St. Louis, Mo.*
Connor, Edward M.
Dennis, William C..... *Washington, D. C.*
*Gilbert, Newton W. ..... *New York, N. Y.*
*Hinckley, Frank E..... *San Francisco, Cal.*
Jewell, John F..... *Lourenco Marques, E.A.*
Kitchin, Edgar M..... *Washington, D C*
Moser, Charles K..... *Tiflis, Russia.*
Read, William A..... *Shanghai, China*
Reed, Horace G..... *New York, N. Y.*
*Rice, Joseph W.
Schnare, Lester L..... *Washington, D. C.*
Taylor, Arthur C... ..... *Los Angeles, Cal*

Deceased Members

Rufus H. Thayer, died, 1917.
*Cecil R. Holcomb ,, 1917.
Paul McRae ,, 1918.
*Thomas R. Jernigan, ,, 1920.

Charter member.

Shanghai Branch

(*Composed of Local Active Practioner Only*)
Chauncey P. Holcomb, Ex Officio Chairman
Ferno J. Schuhl, Ex Officio Secretary.

Members	Addresses.
Allan, Arthur S	6 *Jinkee Road.*
Bryan, Robert T. Jr	5 ,, ,,
Davies James B	5 ,, ,,
Fessenden, Stirling	2 *Kiukiang Road.*
Fleming, William S	5 *Jinkee Road.*
Hadley, Frank W	36 *Peking Road*
Haskell, Roland S	11 *Yuen Ming Yune Road.*
Heen, M. L	1 *Socchow Road*
Holcomb, Chauncey P	2 *Kiukiang Road.*
Krisel, Alexander	36 *Peking Road.*
Linebarger, Paul Myron	45 *Szechuen Road.*
Mei, Hua-Chuen	127 ,, ,,
Rodger, Hewitt D	11 *Yuen Ming Yuen Road.*
Rose, Earl B	2 *Kiukiang Road.*
Schuhl, Ferno J	112 *Szechuen Road.*

IN MEMORIAM—THOMAS R. JERNIGAN

Lawyer, Author and Public Servant.

A. SKETCH[1] BY R. T. BRYAN, JR.

Member of the Bar of the North Carolina Supreme Court and of the United States Court for China.

On February 24, 1846, there was born to Lemuel R. Jernigan and his wife Mary Harrell, in the little town of Harrellsville, Hertford County, northeastern North Carolina, a son whom they named Thomas R. Like many Southerners, Mr. Jernigan was a direct decendant of English nobility who emigrated to the United States in the 16th century and settled in the Carolinas.

Not much is known of Mr. Jernigan's boyood, but from the meagre facts which it is possible to obtain, we naturally conclude that he was a precocious youth, for he graduated from the University of Virginia when but 18 and was admitted to the Bar of North Carolina in the same year, tho not permitted to practice until he had reached his majority.

Mr. Jernigan had his law office at Harrellsville and attended court at Winton, the county seat of Hertford. It has not been possible to ascertain anything concerning the cases tried by him during the early part of his career as a lawyer but from the few facts discoverable we know that he was considered one of the most brilliant young lawyers practising at the Hertford County Bar. Early in his career he became deaf and was forced to give up the practice

1. Read before the association at its annual meeting, December 6, 1920.

of law for the time being and go into business at Norfolk with hisbrother-in-law, Mr. Perry. Being a man of literary inclinations, business was distasteful to him, and he accordingly withdrew from commercial life and went into journalism. A brief statement of Mr. Jernigans career during this period has been made as follows:

"Mr. Jernigan was the son of one of Hertford's noblest ante-war gentlemen, Lemuel R. Jernigan, and brother of the brilliant young lawyer of 1861, John H. Jernigan. He was a graduate of the University of Virginia, well versed in general literature, familiar with the political history of the country, a lawyer of ability, chaste in his diction, incisive in his orations, and brave as Julius Caesar. It was the beginning of a useful life. He made an enviable reputation in the Senate, and was often after that a candidate before the people for Presidential Elector, for the State Senate, and other honors, But like his brother John H. he early became deaf and had to abandon his profession. President Cleveland appointed him Consul to Japan in 1885, which office he held until 1889. Returning home he devoted his attention to journalism, and ably edited for several years in Raleigh, The Intelligencer, which declared as its head lines, the words 'Impartial, not neutral, and devoted to the best interests of North Carolina, inseparable from Democratic principles.'" [2]

And while a staunch Democrat, he was a loyal American, a true Tar-heel and devoted

"to the land of the long leaf pine,
The summer land where the sun doth shine,
Where the weak grow strong, and the strong grow great,
—to down home, the old North state."

Mr. Jernigan's sterling character is proved by the fact that in, 1870 and 1872 he was re-elected to the House of Representatives of the State Legislature of North Carolina but refused to serve because he believed that there had been a miscount of the votes.

Just before going to Japan as consul he married and there were four children—Paul, Francis, Robert and Starkie. In 1893 he was appointed Consul-General at Shanghai, China. This office he ably filled. Never has there been a Consul-General in Shanghai who was more beloved or respected than Mr. Jernigan—not only by the business men but also by the missionary community which at that time composed the majority of Americans residing in Shanghai. The following letter written to a friend by Young J. Allen, the well known Methodist missionary, clearly shows what that community thought of him:

"By the way, referring to our Consul-General here (Shanghai) who is a North Carolinian from Raleigh, and a law graduate from the University of Virginia, I take this opportunity of saying to you (and through you to his constituents in North Carolina) that he has proved himself no novice but a very astute and satisfactory Consul to all of his nationals, whether merchants or missionaries, and the citizens of America resident in China have already set on foot a memorial asking the new government (U. S. A.) to continue his services here, either as Consul-General or as Minister to the Court of the Dragon. I need not enlarge on his service, but in a summary way I may say that, in addition to the usual routine of his office, he has studied up and reported on the various lines of development that it would be advantageous for the American Government to encourage in the Far East in the matter of commerce and international intercourse, while at the same time he has not neglected to correctly inform himself on the subject of missions, which engage the attention and labors of so large a part of the American residents in China, as representatives of their respective churches and denominations in the United States. And during the present tenure of office, as we all know, he has never failed us when it was necessary, to have recourse to his services. It is therefore most earnestly desired that so capable and conscientious an officer should be retained and continued where his experience and ability can so conspicuously serve the interests of all classes of American citizens in their intercourse and relations with the Chinese government and people."

Further evidence of the same sort is found in a petition sent by the prominent business men of Shanghai to President McKinley. Unfortunately the last part of it has been lost but the preserved portion reads as follows:—

To His Excellency, William McKinley Jr., President Elect of the United States, Canton, Ohio:

"We, the undersigned citizens of the United States resident in Shanghai and in the neighboring cities, feeling confident that the interests of Americans in this part of the world, as well as in the homeland, will always have the first place in your administration of the government, do hereby respectfully petition the continuance in office of T. R. Jernigan, Esq., as Consul-General of the United States in Shanghai. We base our petition on the following considerations:

Mr. Jernigan, during the time he has been in the East, has, both in Japan and China, most faithfully discharged his duties, and has given most assiduous and patient attention to whatever concerned the welfare of his countrymen, both merchants and missionaries.

By his courteous and dignified conduct he has honorably represented his country, and secured for it, in the eyes of the Chinese officials, the respect to which it is justly entitled."

As Judge of the Consular Court Mr. Jernigan was fair, impartial, lucid and clear in his exposition of the law. In those days there was not much litigation in the American Consular Court and consequently there were very few decisions. There was one [3] however, which may well be noted. Plaintiff was a Dental Surgeon at Shanghai, and he employed defendant to work for him upon a stated salary. It was stipulated in the contract that after defendant should leave plaintiff's employ he should not practice dental surgery in China, Japan, Hongkong or in any other city or town or where plaintiff had a representative. Upon the termination of the contract defendant began practicing in Shanghai, which plaintiff brought the action to restrain. Holding the contract void and contrary to public policy, Consular Judge Jernigan said:

"The first essential, the limitation as to time, does not appear in the contract. The contract ignores all time by marking no limit to the denial to the defendant of the right to practise his profession in the Empire of China or Japan. It virtually excludes the defendant from the most habitable part of the Asiatic world, and empowers the plaintiff, or his "representative" to make the exclusion perpetual. This court is not given the discretion to decide whether the contract reasonably restricts the defendant as to time, for there is no restriction whatever, and the law will not enforce a contract of this character, even wherein the restriction is named, should it seem unreasonable. A contract in restraint of trade, in which restriction is limited neither to time nor to space, is unreasonable and void. The limitations of such a contract must be reasonable in regard both to time and place. An agreement without limitation, not to carry on a particular trade which is lawful and beneficial to the community and to the individual is against public policy.

What constitutes reasonable space is a question not to be answered by measurement in miles, but to depend on the nature and demands of the business, the situation of the country and the population."

This decision was a precedent for, although not cited [4] by, the United States Court for China in its leading case [5] on the subject.

Nevertheless upon the advent of the new administration Mr. Jernigan was displaced as Consul-General (with what results we all know) and he thereupon took up the practice of law in Shanghai. Thus, by not heeding the wishes of its nationals in China, the government lost a good servant; but the Bar regained a valuable member.

In one of his most important early cases the Standard Oil Company sued a steamship company on account of a damaged cargo of oil. Defendant

2. Colonial and State History, Hertford County, North Corolina, 242.

3. J. Ward Hall vs. Denton F. Peterson.

4. One of Consular Judge Jernigan's decisions, under date of June 19, 1895, is cited by the United States Court for China in 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 315, note 41. Ed.

5. John Layton Co. vs. Blomberg, 1 Extraterritorial Cases.

counter-claimed on the ground of poor packing and storage by the plaintiff and plaintiff lost. It is noteworthy that, thereafter, up to the time of his death, Mr. Jernigan was the local attorney of the Standard Oil Company.

Soon after he started practicing here Mr. Jernigan found that the work was too much for one man and he associated with him Gustavus Ohlinger, [6] the son of a missionary. The association did not last long as Mr. Ohlinger decided to return to the United States. In 1905 Mr. Stirling Fessenden joined him and the firm was known as Jernigan & Fessenden until, in 1917, Mr. Earl B. Rose, formerly Clerk of the United States Court for China, joined it and from then until the present time the firm has been Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose; but in 1920 Mr Chauncey P. Holcomb, United States District Attorney, became a member.

Mr. Jernigan was no mean author. His articles in Millard's Review, entitled "Observations" were read and enjoyed by all. He was fond of constitutional law upon which he wrote many articles for local newspapers. His book, "China in Law and Commerce" has always been considered an authority upon the subject and his other works, a "History of China" "Shooting in China" etc. have been widely read.

Mr. Jernigan died on November 1, 1920. For some time before his death he had been failing, and all his friends saw that his clear mind and forceful personality were about to start on their journey to the land of the Far Beyond. He passed away having lived for others. He was never known to have refused a case or a client for lack of a retainer. He was a friend indeed to any one in need.

He is with us no more. Never again will Bench and Bar see his white hair and refined face when with feeble but respectful step he entered the court to listen with attentive ear to the rulings of the Judge and arguments of counsel; never again will opponents feel the force of his reasoning and intellect nor his clear statement of facts and lucid exposition of the law help to balance the scales of justice. Never again, no, never; but still his name will remain subscribed at the head of the roll of attorneys of the court, and he will be remembered as the first Dean and leader of its Bar.

6. Author of "Extraterritorial Jurisdiction in China," Michigan Law Review, IV, 339 (1906) Ed.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

Elizabeth Caroline Romero, Complainant.	Cause No. 1225 ALIAS SUMMONS
vs.	Filed November 26, 1920.
Cayetano Romero, Defendant.	GEO. J. JESSUP. *Deputy Clerk.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To the United States Marshal for China, and his Deputies.

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the Defendant.

CAYETANO ROMERO.

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath to said petition, the object and prayer of which is to obtain a decree of absolute divorce from said defendant and for such other relief as may be proper.

WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, November 26, 1920.

GEO. J. JESSUP.
Deputy Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from September 21 to September 30, 1920

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1 Present year	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-Hankow	173443	528541	279	702263	.....	73569	16960675	.....	420637	-2.48	2909364	110177	.....	3.78
Peking-Mukden	471981	431231	31188	934400	434801	.....	16615971	3224464	.....	19.42	2583007	61612	.....	2.38
Tientsin-Pukow	162324	227555	5776	395655	41320	.....	10953694	677878	.....	6.19	2103897	200182	.....	9.51
Peking-Suiyuan	30324	105896	3459	139679	24718	.....	3974003	770290	.....	19 39	663312	36799	.....	5.55
Shanghai-Nanking	121485	61540	5348	88373	35288	.....	4564019	412135	.....	9.04	1137926	.....	21293	-1.87
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	69915	22301	849	93065	28733	.....	2238786	320866	.....	14.33	605583	107320	.....	17.72
Cheng-Tai	17799	43908	486	62193	.....	33778	2944039	792263	.....	20.11	516988	48531	.....	9.38
Canton-Kowloon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kirin-Changchun	18270	24819	189	43278	.....	12714	1613371	272993	.....	16.93	266309	.....	6866	-2.58
Taokow-Chinghua	3419	21047	501	24967	1901	.....	784237	83641	.....	10.66	179229	7398	.....	4.10
Chuchow-Pinghsiang														
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy	—	—	—	—	.....	939	12430	.....	11709	-94.42	2343	.....	2734	-116.66
Kaifeng-Honan	17562	15513	761	33636	.....	8736	1105884	79119	.....	7.16	221624	12168	.....	5.49
Wuchang-Changsha	18622	25111	121	43854	12405	.....	907527	6998	.....	0.77	235287	98897	.....	42.08
Ssu-Tao	4934	6506	15	11455	.....	4443	557829	70618	.....	12.66	88299	8064	.....	9.13
TOTAL	1009878	1513968	48972	2672818	444987	.....	63232465	6278919	.....	9.93	11513168	660256	.....	5.73

H. H. CHENG
Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications